42-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Protest Use Of Race Troops For Snow Removal In Seattle

FEB 16 1943

NEW YORK—(S N S) — Why were Negro troops brought sixty miles from Fort Lewis to clean snow in downtown Seattle, Washington while none of the white soldiers at nearby Fort Lawton was detailed for this work, the NAACP this week asked Secretary of War Stimson.

Voicing the outrage of Negro citizens throughout the country at the exclusive use of Negro soldiers for snow cleaning, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Assistant executive secretary, asked in a letter to Stimson:

FEB 16 1943

"Is it the purpose of the War Department to use Negro troops drawing a pay of $50 a month to relieve municipalities of the legitimate expenses for carrying on the regular services to the population of these cities? These men could not protest. They are in the Army and had to obey orders."

Wilkins pointed out to Stimson a news story in the Washington, D. C. Times Herald of January 31, 1942, under the heading "Army Won't Clear Snow From District" in which it is stated: "William A Xanten was informed that a second appeal for assistance from the Army in cleaning up the slush was futile. The Army, it was said, did not wish to establish a precedent by use of troops in the situation." The story appeared four days after Negro troops had exchanged their guns for shovels in Seattle.

FEB 16 1943

"This Association," said Wilkins,

NAACP Asks Why White Soldiers Were Not Used

FEB 16 1943

"and colored people generally are properly outraged that only their troops should have been selected for this duty. The respect for the Negro soldier is not enhanced in the minds of his fellow white Americans by the fact that commanding generals select him for menial labor tasks in the downtown section of a great American city. The morale of Negro civilians and their enthusiasm for the war effort are not enhanced by the knowledge that the War Department is making such use of the men who are supposed to be fighting for democracy.

FEB 16 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Memberships Increase In City NAACP Drive

FEB 13 1943

Colonels in the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign reported $237.20 cash and 161 member Friday night, pushing the total to date to $1,356.80 cash and 651 members. The drive continues through next Friday night.

There will be three report meetings made next week at the Butler Street YMCA and reports will be made Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

Fifteen of the 35 divisions reported Friday.

DIVISION 24 LEADS

Highest report for the night was made by Co-Colonels Clinton Davis and A. E. Dorsey for division 24 This division reported $82.50 cash and 45 members, which included the Atlanta Daily World employes' contribution of $70 cash and 37 memberships.

FEB 13 1943

A $25 membership was received from Walter Smith, of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, who is conducting the Atlanta campaign, was high in praise of the page of N. A. A. C. P. news which appeared in the Friday issue of the Atlanta Daily World. She said it marked the first time that any NAACP branch had carred out this type of program.

Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch, was in Macon and unable to attend the report meeting, but sent a telegram thanking Atlantans for their fine cooperation in the drive and called on them to "show Americans in this world crisis the Atlanta spirit."

Employes of the Atlanta Daily World Friday night contributed $70 cash and 37 memberships to the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign.

FEB 13 1943

Two of the employes had not been contacted at the time the report was made.

In turning over the money and memberships to Colonels Clinton Davis and A. E. Dorsey, C. A. Scott, general manager of the WORLD and the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, pointed out that employes had been loyal to the NAACP ever since the organization of the paper in Atlanta.

Mr. Scott said he recognized the NAACP as the most powerful organization for Negroes in the country and declared he hoped to see the day when the Atlanta branch could have its own office and a paid secretary.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP Report Meeting At YMCA This Evening

FEB 12 1943

The third report meeting of the NAACP membership will be held tonight, 8:30 o'clock to 9:30 o'clock, at the Butler Street YMCA.

One of the most effective NAACP drives ever staged in Atlanta, the campaign passed the $1,000 mark Wednesday night at the second report meeting.

Thirty-five divisions, covering every section of the city, as well as suburbs of Atlanta, are actively engaged in the drive.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, is in the city conducting the campaign for the local branch.

MASS MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

FEB 12 1943

A NAACP mass meeting will be held Monday night, 8 o'clock, at the South Atlanta Methodist Church. Speaker for the evening will be Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, who is in the ctiy conducting the local branch's membership campaign.

Music for the occasion will be rendered by a choir made up of members of the various churches in South Atlanta.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP Renews Request For Mixed Air Corps

FEB 9 - 1943

NEW YORK, N.Y.— (SNS)—Renewing its request that Negro aviation cadets be trained at all air bases and in all branches of the Army Air Forces without discrimination, the NAACP this week wrote Secretary of War Stimson as a follow-up to the resignation of Judge William H. Hastie as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

After reviewing the correspondence between the NAACP and the War Department over a period of a year, protesting against discrimination and limitation of opportunity, the NAACP letter cited the fact that the first Negro cadet were graduated on March 7, 1942, but so far have not seen any combat service.

On the other hand," the letter said, "white cadets who have been graduated since March 7, 1942 are already flying, fighting and winning medals on the battlefronts in Europe, North Africa and the Southwest Pacific."

The NAACP reiterated its objections to the Jim Crow training base at Tuskegee, and to the fact that Negro cadets are not trained in the piloting of multi-engined aircraft or as bombardiers, aerial gunners or navigators.

"We are sure you cannot have failed to estimate the amount of cynical discouragement spread through the Negro population by the resignation of Judge Hastie and his statement thereupon," said the letter. "Only prompt and forthright action, breaking cleanly with past traditions, can restore in part some confidence among Negro Americans that this war is in truth a struggle for the Four Freedoms."

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y

Race Hatred Menaces Victory, White Claims

FEB 13 1943

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, says that unless efforts are begun immediately to solve the race question "we shall merely purchase a brief interlude between this war and an even more disastrous one."

In a Lincoln Day address at Temple Israel last night Mr. White said:

"Unless we begin to find a solution, not after the war but right now, to this question of race, not only in our country but throughout the world, it is conceivable that we shall not win this war but instead lose it.

"Racial hatred curses not only our own country, but stands between the United Nations and victory because of what has been done to colored people in India, Malaya, Burma, Africa and the West Indies.

FEB 13 1943

"Lincoln would be willing, if not anxious, to return to his grave if he returned now to see how little his advice had been heeded."

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 27, 1943

Negro Homicide Report Delayed By Committee

An extension of time to complete its report was asked yesterday by a special committee of colored citizens studying the numerous killings and affrays among colored people here.

This committee was set up by the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. The report of the committee is expected to be made public in about two weeks.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

PROMPT ACTION

MAR 1 1943

This week, Davidson's Furniture Store at 7th and Walnut street, in a display of cotton goods, exhibited some very undesirable pictures depicting Negroes in the cotton fields. The pictures had been sent by an out of town manufacturer with the idea that they would be used by advertisers of their goods for display.

These pictures depicted Negroes at their worst holding them up to ridicule.

The Des Moines Branch, NAACP, made representation to the management of the store on Monday, the day the display appeared, citing its objection to the pictures. Without debate, they stated that they had not looked upon the pictures in that light, that they would be removed immediately as they had too many friends in and too much respect for the Negro race to insult them. The pictures were removed within a half hour.

MAR 1 1943

Davidson's took a splendid position in this matter and therefore continue to merit the good will of the Negroes in Des Moines.

We write this editorial of praise in keeping with our policy of condemning the unfair and commending FAIR practices.

opened, there is great responsibility upon the Negro to so conduct himself that at the end of the duration when the labor market is overrun, he can continue to hold these gains.

On the other hand, these firms ought to take the position that since these people remained with them during the war often sacrificing more wages, there is a responsibility on their part to see that those who make good retain their jobs.

MAR 1 1943

The Bystander feels that if both employer and employee keep these things in mind, we shall have gained a material advantage which will do much to raise the general economic level of the Negro as well as making more practical our claim that we in America live in a democracy.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FEB 26 1943

At the Stage Door Canteen, a seaman from the British Navy accepts his free ticket to Harlem's largest annual party, the NAACP Birthday Ball, from Gwendolyn Minor, Canteen hostess and Hunter College senior. Onlookers await their turn for free tickets to the affair, which takes place tonight at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

Count Basie and his band will be there, as well as Hazel Scott, Fats Waller and other celebs.

FEB 26 1943

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NAACP Gets New Secretary

MAR 11 1943

New York, N. Y.—Donald Jones, until recently Publicity Director for Dillard University and sales director for group hospitalization for Flint-Goodrich Hospital, a unit of Dillard has been appointed assistant field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Jones, a native of Louisana was for 16 years a postal employee. Following his resignation from the post office he was for two years managing editor of the New Orleans Sentinel. He was a leader in the fight for equalizaton of teachers salaries in New Orleans which was successfully concluded in 1942.

42

Wants Mixed Air Force

~~Savannah Tribune~~
Savannah, Ga.

New York, Feb. 8—Renewing its request that Negro aviation cadets be trained at all air bases and in all branches of the Army Air Forces without discrimination, hte NAACP this week wrote Secretary of War Stimson as a follow-up to the resignation of Judge William H. Hastie as Civilian Aid to the Secretay of War.

FEB 11 1943

After reviewing the correspondence between the NAACP and the War Department over a period of a year, protesting against discrimination and limitation of opportunity, the NAACP letter cited the fact that the first Negro cadets were graduated and given their wings on March 7, 1942, but so far have not seen any combat service.

"On the other hand," the letter said, "white cadets who have been graduated since March 7 1942 are already flying, fighting and winning medals on the battle fronts in Europe, North Africa and the Southwest Pacific."

The NAACP reiterated its objections to the Jim Crow training base at Tuskegee, and to th' fact that Negro cadets are not trained in the piloting of multi-engined aircraft or as bombardiers, aerial gunners or navigators.

"We are sure you cannot have failed to estimate the amount of cynical discouragement spread throughout the Negro population by the resignation of Judge Hastie and his statement thereupon," Said the letter. "Cnly prompt and forthright action, breaking cleanly with past traditions, can restore in part some confidence among Negro Americans that this war is in truth a struggle for the Four Freedoms."

FEB 11 1943

42

Charleston, S. C. News-Courier
July 6, 1943

No Conclusion Follows

From the fact that Thurgood Marshall, New York city attorney, counsel of Walter White's colored society in alliance with the New Deal, has not delivered a second speech to South Carolina negroes in a negro church calling for the defeat of Ellison D. Smith follows no conclusion that he and others of his ilk and persuasion are not quietly and secretly busy in devising ways and means, in South Carolina, to defeat Smith.

42

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP UNITS TO BE ORGANIZED IN SOUTH

FEB 6 1943

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4—With seven of the state's 11 branches sending delegates to a state-wide meeting of NAACP units at the First African Baptist church over a three-day period here recently, six conference areas were formed.

The newly formed areas are (1) ATLANTA — Cartersville, Cedartown, Gainesville, Athens, Griffin, Newnan; (2) La GRANGE, Carrollton, West Point; (3) COLUMBUS—Talbotton, Thomaston; (4)—ALBANY—Americus, Cordelle, Tifton, Thomasville, Bainbridge, Cuthbert, Cairo; (5) SAVANNAH — Brunswick, Waycross, Valdosta, Augusta, Waynesboro, Fitzgerald; and (6) MACON—Milledgeville, Dublin, Fort Valley, Forsyth.

SPECIAL GROUPINGS

Cuthbert, Cairo, and Brunswick already have NAACP branches but were placed in the areas designated for geographical reasons. The program will be to set up NAACP units at all the points in every area. The existing branches will serve as organizing agencies of the prospective units.

The state-wide NAACP delegates took resolute stands on the poll tax bill, equalized teachers' salaries and integration of the Negro in the nation's war industries.

CAPABLE OFFICERS

Officers elected were Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert, Savannah, president; Prof. C. L. Harper, Atlanta, vice president; N. M. Thomas, Columbus, secretary; Mrs. M. Harrington, Brunswick, assistant secretary; the Rev. M. F. Adams, Albany, treasurer, and Mrs. Stella J. Reeves, Savannah, chairman of the youth council.

FEB 6 1943

Albany was selected as scene of the next meeting October 9-10, this year.

42

NAACP Protests Tuskegee Air Base

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BULLETIN WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The War Department Friday announced the appointment of Truman K. Gibson Jr. as acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. Mr. Gibson served as assistant to Judge William H. Hastie whose resignation became effective February 1.

FEB 13 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Renewing its request that Negro aviation cadets be trained at all air bases and in all branches of the Army Air Forces without discrimination, the NAACP this week wrote Secretary of War Stimson as a follow-up to the resignation of Judge William H. Hastie as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

After reviewing the correspondence between the NAACP and the War Department over a period of a year, protesting against discrimination and limitation of opportunity, the NAACP letter cited the fact that the first Negro cadets were graduated and given their wings on March 7, 1942, but so far have not seen any combat service.

OBJECTS TO TUSKEGEE

Pittsburgh Courier

FEB 13 1943

"On the other hand," the letter said, "white cadets who have been graduated since March 7, 1942, are already flying, fighting and winning medals on the battlefronts of Europe, North Africa, and the Southwest Pacific."

FEB 13 1943

The NAACP reiterated its objections to the Jim Crow training base at Tuskegee, and to the fact that Negro cadets are not trained in the piloting of multi-engined aircraft or as bombardiers, aerial gunners or navigators.

SOLDIER ACQUITTED OF RAPE CHARGE RETURNS TO ARMY

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Columbus, Ga.—Charles Stout, soldier, who was acquitted on May 10 by a Muskogee county jury of a rape charge has now returned to the army the NAACP revealed this week.

Stout, a quiet, mild-mannered New York man, did not wait to be drafted, but enlisted in the U. S. Army because he said he "wanted to be among the first fellows to land on Europe and begin the ending of social injustices."

MAY 27 1943

Claibourne Stout, a brother of Charles, also in the army, and stationed at Fort Dix, on learning of the acquittal of his brother, wrote the NAACP: "I know that your office is directly responsible for this disposition. My family and friends are grateful and deeply indebted to you for this service. May all your efforts on behalf of our people be as successful."

42-1943
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NAACP PLANS ACTION IN CIVIL RIGHT CASES

Body Hears Of Abuses

Jan 15, 1943

Unrelented Vigilence Seen Necessary

A most enthusiastic meeting of the St. Louis Branch NAACP was held January 11, 1943, at the Pine Street YMCA, with over a hundred and fifty members present.

Interesting reports were made by Attorney S. R. Redmond, president, covering the activities of the Association during the last month. These reports included correspondence with the President of the United States concerning discrimination against Negroes in the main post office cafeteria; correspondence with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the construction of separate waiting rooms in bus stations in Missouri; correspondence and an interview with the school board concerning lax enforcement of law by some truant officers here; correspondence and interview with the governor and police board concerning the discharge of a Negro patrolman who alleges his dismissal was due to his arrest of white man at Homer Phillips Hospital; the beating up of a soldier and his wife in Macon, Miss.; the refusal of a driver of a Missouri Pacific Bus to let a Negro soldier get back on the bus in Forest City, Ark., because he had taken a seat by a white woman, and the refusal of the superintendent of schools in St. Louis County to pay the tuition of Negro high school students of Robertson, Mo., at the nearest high school, as there is no high school there.

To A[illegible] Groups Jan. 15, 1943

The branch voted to render all necessary assistance to the people of Robertson and support the plan of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers to file suits to equalize salaries of teachers all over the state.

Drive Opens March 2

A civil rights bill was read and the Association voted to request Attorney Edwin F. Kenswil to introduce and work diligently for the passage of this bill by the Missouri Legislature.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP REPORTS BANNER YEAR; WORK AT PEAK

35th Annual Meeting In New York To Fill All Board Vacancies

JAN 2 1943

NEW YORK—Announcing its 35th annual meeting to be held on January 4 at the NAACP national office here, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated this week that the record shows 1942 to have been the year of greatest activity in the association's history.

Organized in 1909 the association is one of the country's most powerful civil rights organizations and has a paid up nation-wide membership of 160,000, Negro and white. There are throughout the country 600 branches and youth councils and more than 90 percent of the N.A.A.C.P.'s financial support comes from Negroes themselves.

Among its major 1942 accomplishments the N.A.A.C.P. lists the setting up of its Washington Bureau in the nation's capital to serve as a "watch-dog" of the interest of Negroes in this country.

Sixteen persons nominated to fill vacancies left by national board members whose terms expire on December 31, will be voted upon by N.A.A.C.P. members at the January meeting. Three of the nominees, Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega college, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith college, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the Young Men's Christian Association, are new to the N.A.A.C.P. board of directors.

JAN 2 1943

The other 13 nominees—S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Marion Cuthbert of New York; Hon. Hubert T. Delaney, New York; Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark; Lewis S. Gannett, New York; John Hammond, New York; Hon. William H. Hastie, Washington; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Dr. William Allen Neilson, Falls Village, Conn.; A. Philip Randolph, New York; Rev. James H. Robinson, New York; Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, Alexandria, Va.—all served on the board from December 1939 to December 1942 and have been renominated to serve for another three year period.

On the committee on nominations were George A. Beavers Jr., William H. Hastie, A. A. Lucas, O. Clayton Maxwell, Arthur B. Spingarn, and Charles E. Toney.

NAACP MEET OUTLINES AIMS FOR YEAR 1943

~~Sun.~~ "Chicago Bee"

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—At the annual meeting of the NAACP January 4, at 69 Fifth avenue at which a statement was made to NAACP delegates the association declared that it will ask the 78th Congress to enact federal legislation to abolish the poll tax and lynching, to give desperately needed federal aid to education and health services, and to reduce representation in the House of Representatives as provided in Section 2 of the 14th Amendment, from those states where the right to vote is denied to qualified voters.

Chicago, Ill.

This will give filibustering southern senators and congressmen the choice between abolition of the poll tax, the Democratic "white" primary, and other unconstitutional and improper abridgements to the right to vote on one hand, or drastic reduction in the number of representatives from these states on the other hand." Chicago Bee 1943

In addition to these specific measures, the NAACP's Washington Bureau, national office, and 600 branches, will ask increased authority and funds for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and for the abolition of discrimination based on race in the armed services, federal government, and war industries.

The year 1942 marked the most phenomenal growth of the association in its history. Against an estimated budget of $85,600, the association received from memberships, contributions, and other sources, a total of $117,415.93.

The total paid membership is 160,000 in 600 branches and youth councils in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Sixteen members of the National Board were elected for terms expiring December 31, 1945.

Among the new members are Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega college, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith college, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the Young Men's Christian Association.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

AT END OF THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR, NAA VIEWS PROGRESS WITH SATISFACTIO

JAN 2 1943

Announcing its 35th annual meeting to be held at 2 o'clock January 4th, at the NAACP national office at 69 Fifth avenue, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated this week that the record shows 1942 to have been the year of greatest activity in the association's history. Organized in 1909, the Association is one of the country's most powerful civil rights organizations, and has a paid up nation wide membership of 160,000 citizens, Negro and white. There are throughout the country, 600 branches and youth councils and more than ninety per cent of the NAACP's financial support comes from Negroes themselves.

JAN 2 1943

Sixteen persons nominated to fill vacancies left by National Boa members whose terms expire on December 31, 1942, will be voted upon by NAACP members at the January meeting. Three of the nominees, Dr. Buell Gallagher president of Talladaga College, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College, and Dr. Channing Tobias, of the Young Men's Christian Association, are new to the NAACP Board of Directors.

JAN 2 1943

The other 13 nominees, S. Joe Brown of DeMoines, Iowa; Miss Marion Cuthbert of New York; Hon. Hubert T. Delany, New York; John Hammond, New York; Hon. William H. Hastie, Washington; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Dr. William Allen Neilson, Falls Village, Conn.; A. Philip Randolph New York; Rev. James H. Robinson, New York; Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, Alexandria, Virginia; all served on the Board from December 1939 to December 1942 and have been renominated to serve for another three-year period.

NAACP Notes FDR Aid in '42

The C. M."

JAN 5 1943 New York, N.Y.

Walter White, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said yesterday that the Negro had made "notable gains" in his fight for justice in the courts.

JAN 5 1943

Speaking at the annual meeting of the NAACP at 69 Fifth Ave., White said that the interest shown by President Roosevelt, the Justice Dept. and other Washington agencies had helped in the struggle against mistreatment of the Negro soldier

As part of its legislative program for 1943, the Association will ask Congress to reduce the number of Representatives of some states in the House, as provided for in the 14th Constitutional Amendment. Section 2 of that amendment states that if the right to vote is denied or abridged, the number of a state's representatives shall be reduced in proportion to the number of people denied the vote.

JAN 5 1943

"This," said White, "will give filibustering Southern Senators and Congressmen the choice between abolition of the poll tax, the Democratic 'white' primary, and other unconstitutional and improper abridgements to the right to vote on the one hand, drastic reduction in the number of Representatives from these states on the other."

The Association also seeks Federal legislation to abolish the poll tax and the enactment of an anti-lynch law

---

JUDGE HASTIE ON NAACP STAFF

JUL 31 1943

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, July 29—Although no official announcement has been issued, it can be reliably reported that Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War and Spingarn medalist, will shortly take a position as associate secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, is expected to remain with the association as assistant secretary.

Judge Hastie, who left the War Department in protest against the discrimination suffered by Negro soldiers, used the association as the medium through which his exposures of restrictions placed on these soldiers were released.

He has been chief of the association's legal committee for several years and active in its councils.

Atlanta Ga., World
January 7, 1943

Savannah Boasts Largest NAACP

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — The NAACP branch here ended its membership drive recently with more than 1,350 new members, 503 of whom were youth between the ages of 16 and 20. The Savannah Youth Council is now the largest NAACP unit of its kind in the country. Not only did the youth here join the NAACP individually, but 13 high school classes, Boy Scout Troops and Youth Clubs took out Crisis memberships for their group.

The membership drive was directed by Ella J. Baker, Assistant Field Secretary of the NAACP's National Office, who spent an entire month supervising the campaign. Assisting in the drive was a membership committee headed by Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Jr., who had already zoned the city and laid the groundwork for the campaign. Part of the plan for the drive included the formation of a Century Club which is purely an honorary organization membership which depends upon the recruiting of at least 100 members for the branch during a drive.

The first Century Club in Savannah includes Joseph Green, who reported 285 members; Mrs. Stella Jones Reeves who reported 175; Dr. R. Mark Gilbert 113; Bostic Williams, 101, and Mrs. Eugenia Diaz who reported 199.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Times Sorry For Bias In Crime Stories

APR 2 5 1943

APR 2 5 1943

NEW YORK, Apr. 22—Apologies and promises of improvement in the metropolitan press treatment of Negro crime news have begun to trickle into the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In answer to the NAACP's recently lodged protest against the handling of "mugging" stories, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, told the NAACP this week there was "no intention of being unfair or biased" but "despite the exercise of vigilance the particular stories to which you refer did not come out as well as they should."

The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People

JAN 2 1 1943

"Star of Zion"

Visiting the national office and seeing the scenes where the strategy of mighty battles have been wrought out, witnessing the annual meeting and visualizing the tremendous amount of thought and energy which lie back of the enormous program, one has an increasing admiration and concern for the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No organization of, by and for the Negro people of America and the world, which its militant secretary, Walter White, has termed, "the secular arm of the church," has ever been "cussed" and discussed more than the NAACP.

Even the people for whom the NAACP was waging the most relentless warfare have sometimes not only failed to appreciate the efforts in their behalf, but have openly criticized its method and technique, refused to join it, and thereby frustrated and delayed its successful operation and progress. But, as was said by one of the old members of the NAACP at its annual meeting, the organization has weathered the storms and has "come of age." Its enemies, and they have been legion, are now thoroughly convinced, we think, that the NAACP knows what it is about, and is determined, in spite of any difficulties, to get its task done.

Charlotte, N.C. JAN 2 1 194

One of the most encouraging phases of the NAACP's remarkable history has been the dramatic saga of the devotion and loyalty of many white people, who were not of that doubtful element we sometimes call "liberal," but simple, kind-hearted, fearless souls who had the courage to join with fellow Americans of color and help them to win for all Americans what they themselves already enjoyed. The watchless devotion of those men and women, white and Negro, who have been with the NAACP from and almost from its beginning makes a story which reads like the crusade of ancient knights. But they and those who have joined the ranks in recent years realize that the work has just begun. The war and its countless problems have multiplied the responsibility of the NAACP a hundred fold. It must now widen its horizon and set new goals, and of this the leaders have a keen and amazing awareness. In the years that lie ahead the NAACP will need the support and encouragement of all fair-minded people as, perhaps, never before, and its successful labors of the past render it fully deserving of our unstinted support and loyalty.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NAACP with 160,000 Members Says 1942 Was Banner Year

90 Per Cent of Financial Support from Colored Group; Association to Hold Annual Meet January 4

NEW YORK — With records showing 160,000 paid memberships and 600 branches and youth councils throughout the country, the NAACP stated this week that 1942 has been the year of greatest activity in the association's history.

It was also reported that more than 90 per cent of the association's financial support comes from colored people.

Annual Meet Next Week

At the same time, the NAACP announced that its annual meeting will be held on January 4 at 2 p.m. at the national office, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Among its major 1942 accomplishments, the NAACP lists the setting up of its Washington bureau in the nation's capital to serve as a "watch-dog" of the interest of colored people in this country.

JAN 2 - 1943

At the annual meeting, open to all members, will be discussed and acted upon legislative and activities programs for fighting discrimination and brutality against colored soldiers and civilians, the further wiping out of inequalities in education and teachers' salaries, and the outlawing of the Democratic white primary.

Three New Board Nominees

Sixteen persons nominated to fill vacancies left by national board members whose terms expire on December 31, will be voted upon.

Three new nominees are: Dr Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega College, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College, and Dr Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the YMCA.

The other thirteen nominees whose three-year terms have expired and who have been renominated, are:

S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Marion Cuthbert of NYC; Hubert T. Delany, NYC; Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark; Lewis S. Gannett, NYC; John Hammond, NYC;

JAN 2 - 1943

William H. Hastie, Washington; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Dr. William Allen Neilson, Falls Village, Conn.; A. Philip Randolph, NYC; the Rev. James H. Robinson, NYC; Arthur B. Spingarn, NYC; and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, Alexandria, Va.

On the nominations committee were: George A. Beavers, Jr., William H. Hastie, A. A. Lucas, O. Clayton Maxwell, Arthur B. Spingarn and Charles E. Toney.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

REFORM THE NAACP

The NAACP our only effective fighting organization, had the greatest growth in history last year, reaching 160,000 members in 600 branches and youth councils, that contributed $117,415.93 to its upkeep. It should reach 500,000 members in 1943. A more democratic setup seems to be even more desirable now instead of a self-perpetuating oligarchy.

In the above quotation from the columns of the Pittsburgh Courier we have an interesting summary of the growth of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the past year as well as the most pointed criticism that can be made against the organization.

JAN 2 2 1943

When one considers the number of blunders that the "front office" at national headquarters made in 1942, chief of which was the ugly treatment given William Pickens, which was a follow-up of the tirade that was made against the noted leader for his having supported Wendell Willkie for the Presidency, in 1940, it is surprising that the NAACP made any notable gains in membership and in finance.

JAN 2 2 1943

George S. Schuyler, writer of the above quoted item, makes the same criticism that this newspaper has made against the NAACP—the undemocratic set-up of the national body. If local branches were as undemocratic as is the national set-up the NAACP would cease to exist in a very short while.

More criticism must be leveled at the Board of Directors of the NAACP to force them to build a national organization that will not perpetuate in office any autocratic group of persons. The local branches, with the aid of the Negro press can effect the desired change in the national set-up and this should be their objective in 1943.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

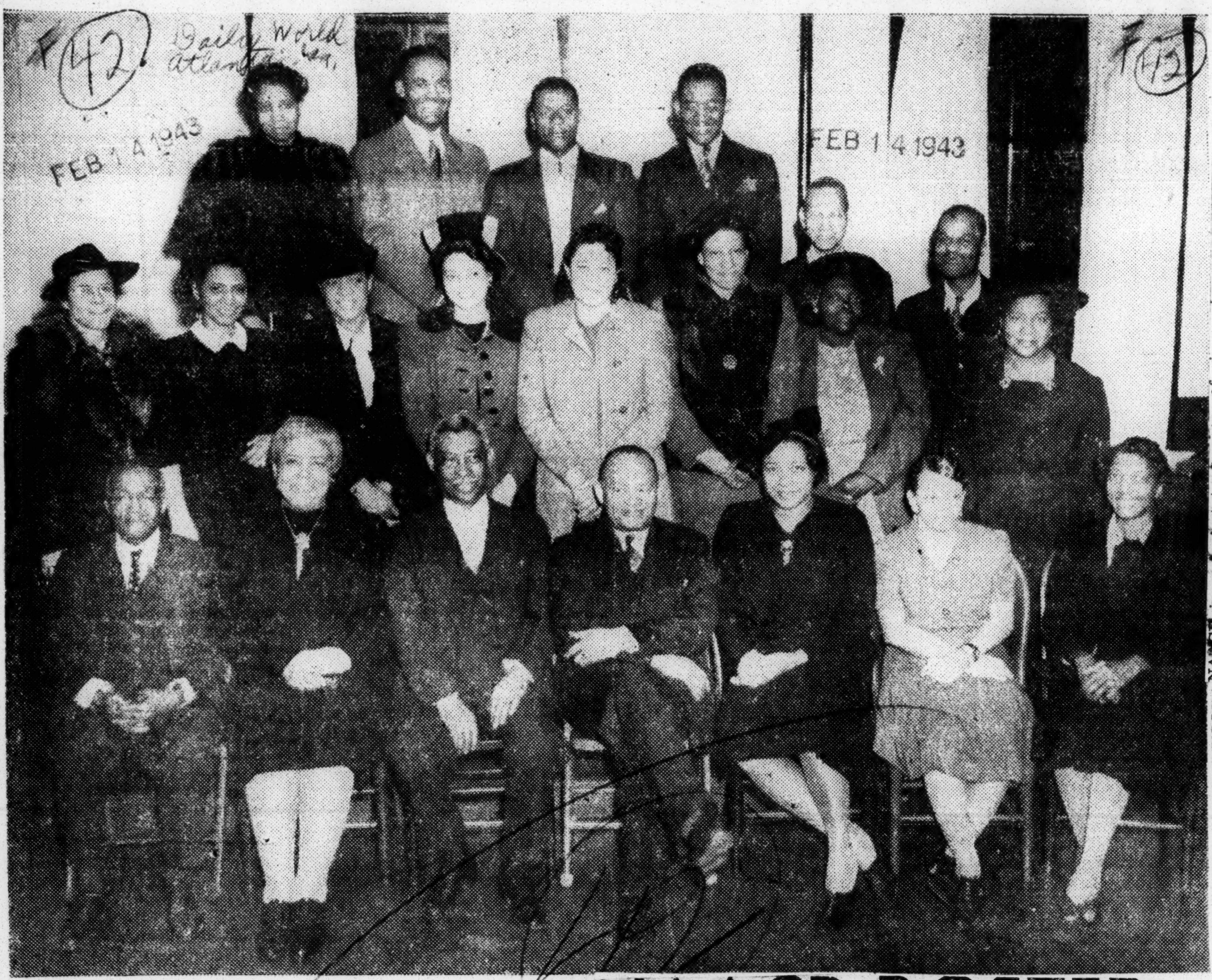
Negroes Appeal to Churchill

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cabled the following message today to Prime Minister Chuchill: "American Negroes appeal in humanity's name to [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders immediately. Gandhi's death would be a tragic blow to faith in war aims of Great Britain. England is fighting for freedom for Englishmen; why is it immoral for Indians to fight for theirs?"

FEB 2 2 1943

42-1943

They're Directing Atlanta's NAACP Membership Drive


F42

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEB 14 1943

FEB 14 1943

F42

These NAACP membership campaign workers, most of them colonels, had a good reason for smiling last Wednesday night when they posed for the cameraman at the Butler Street YMCA. They had just passed the $1,000 mark in the city-wide drive. Seated, left to right, D. C. Ebster, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, who is conducting the Atlanta campaign; Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch; Attorney A. T. Walden, Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, Attorney Rachael Pruden Herndon, and Miss L. Wooten. Standing, second row, l to r, Mrs. Mae Yates, Mrs. Grace Veith, Mrs. Samuel Patterson, Mrs. G. E. Delorme, Mrs. G. L. Johnson, Mrs. C. M. Pearson, Mrs. Dora Lavendar and Mrs. Queen Maddox. Third row, standing, l to r, Mrs. A. A. Dorsey, Pete Butts, C. A. Davis, Jim King, Jr., the Rev. N. D. Jones and Clinton S. Davis. Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP ROSTER NUMBERS 3,484

MAR 13 1943

$5,547 Reported by Workers In City-Wide Campaign

MAR 13 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended a glorious membership campaign Friday night at the Butler Street YMCA reporting a total of 3,484 memberships and $5,547 cash secured in the 1943 drive.

MAR 13 1943

Workers reported 76 memberships and $144.50 cash Friday night to swell the heretofore unequalled totals.

MAR 13 1943

Prof. Charles L. Harper, branch president, thanked workers for their efforts in the drive which began several weeks ago under supervision of Miss Daisy Lampkin, Field Secretary of the NAACP.

Workers who have cash and memberships yet to report are asked to give same to either Mr. Harper at his office at 172 Auburn Avenue, N. E., or to Mrs. Rachael Pruden Herndon, branch secretary, in the Herndon Building. They will take the cash and memberships to swell the current totals, sending the Atlanta accomplishment to new heights.

H. J. Furlow reported that a new Youth Council has been formed at the David T. Howard Junior High School, consisting of fifty members. The new Youth Council will join the growing ranks of the organization which is gaining a new meaning and emphasis in the city and nation.

MAR 13 1943

Additional and complete information on the Atlanta NAACP drive will be released in the near future by branch officials.

NAACP Seeks Investigation For Soldier Abuse In South

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13—Immediate investigation of the prevalence of mistreatment of Negro soldiers stationed in Alabama was sought here this week by the NAACP in a protest to Secretary of War Stimson.

MAY 15 1943

Stimson was informed of the recent shooting of a Negro corporal in Montgomery by a bus driver. According to a Montgomery Advertiser news clipping, obviously slanted in the bus company's favor, it was admitted that the driver knocked the soldier from the bus into the street. The bus driver's only defense of his shooting of Corporal Pleasant was that, on getting up from the ground the corporal is alleged to have drawn a knife.

MAY 15 1943

The NAACP requested that this case be given immediate attention and reminded the War department of increasing instances in the South of brutality to Negro soldiers and mistreatment of them by civilian police.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP to Take Case of Negro Shot by Motorman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The case of Steve C. Edwards, 27-year-old Negro who was shot three times by a bus motorman and a war plant special officer has been taken for legal action by the NAACP branch here it was revealed this week.

JUL 17 1943

42

Edwards was a passenger on a bus of the Birmingham Electric Company. He was seated in the white section and was asked to move to the rear. Edwards protested and asked for a return bus fare and said that he would get off. When he got off the bus, a fight developed and Edwards was shot by the motorman and the special officer.

editorial

MAY 8 1943

Pittsburgh Courier

TWO CONFERENCES AND THE FUTURE

Pittsburgh Pa.

In a speech last week in New York City, Federal Judge Herman T. Moore of the Virgin Islands said: "The Negro needs new techniques in achieving better conditions in the post-war world. The Negro, a minority, should take a broader view of his situation and unite with other minority groups of the world to secure just consideration in post-war settlements."

These words are wise and coming from a man of Judge Moore's position, experience and breadth of vision, they should cause deep thought, especially with the simultaneous announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of an emergency conference in Detroit from June 3 to 6, and by the March on Washington committee of a conference in Chicago a month later.

This is a crucial period in the history of the American colored people. For the first time there seems to be a concerted national drive on the part of public and private agencies to freeze us into a status of second-class citizenship while we are being lulled to sleep with professions of affection of our "friends" who want to do away with discrimination while condoning segregation.

MAY 8 1943

In the past the chief obstacle to our progress has been the unreconstructed South. But today there is a noticeable and painful tendency everywhere to look upon "equal but separate" arrangements as the solution to all interracial problems that arise, whether in Minneapolis or Mobile, San Francisco or Shreveport, New York or New Orleans.

MAY 8 1943

This indicates that the philosophy of bi-racialism is now generally accepted and being put into practice despite an increased volume of talk and writing about democracy.

There is a definite drive in Washington to eliminate the so-called Black Cabinet by heading all agencies dealing with Negroes with "liberal" whites on the ground that the latter are less emotional and more objective in administering their posts when problems involving colored citizens arise.

* * *

The drive against the FEPC has succeeded and that agency now lacks power, direction and vigorous leadership.

MAY 8 1943

The campaign waged by Negroes since 1939 to make the armed forces democratic has miserably failed. We have a strictly segregated Army and Navy, and there is no indication that the powers-that-be intend to have any other.

MAY 8 1943

Quasi-governmental agencies such as the USO and the Red Cross are firmly established on a jim-crow basis and no amount of complaining, threatening or pleading has swayed them one iota from their program.

Our drive to keep Federal housing democratic has also failed with extremely few exceptions. Almost everywhere colored citizens occupy segregated housing projects.

We have made no fundamental gains on the educational front, although discrimination in expenditure of school monies for buildings, equipment and salaries has been markedly lessened.

Now there is a bill pending in Congress which will enable reactionaries to take the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia out of the control of Negroes.

MAY 8 1943

In short, it seems clear that the whole tendency in this country is toward a more strictly bi-racial civilization in which colored people will be "frozen" into the status of second-class citizens and from which they will be unable to emerge.

* * *

MAY 8 1943

It is unlikely that this trend toward bi-racialism will be lessened with the end of the war. On the contrary, it may well be accelerated until the color caste system becomes "fixed, fast and frozen" like the Hindu caste system, unless it can be effectively combatted.

This is the problem confronting our organizations, and because American colored people are pacing the progress of all colored people of the world, the strategy determined by these two organizations at their coming conferences will in large part determine the future of the colored world.

Under the circumstances it is unfortunate that the leadership of both of these organizations seem baffled by the tremendous problems confronting colored people.

In a world in which democracy is being stressed more than ever before, both organizations are self-perpetuating oligarchies at best and dictatorships at worst, as any unbiased study of their structure and operation will abundantly prove.

The March on Washington leadership is completely visionary and has succeeded merely in staging a few giant mass meetings and stirring indignation and unrest which it lacks the administrative genius to constructively canalize. The measure of this leadership is evidenced by irresponsible talk about suicidal civil disobedience and mass marches which never materialize.

* * *

MAY 8 1943

It is a far cry, of course, from the March on Washington "opera bouffe" to the saner, more constructive, more experienced and immeasurably larger and more powerful N.A.A.C.P.

The latter organization actually has a great number of achievements to its credit, and more than any other organization, it has helped to definitely slow the national trend toward that bi-racialism which will sound forever the death knell of our aspirations.

But the NAACP, with its self-perpetuating board of directors, its oligarchic structure, its archaic administrative machinery, its farcical annual meetings and its increasing centralization of operation, is far from being the sort of instrumentality capable of leading the Negro out of the wilderness of segregation into the green fields of democracy.

MAY 8 1943

Democracy must begin at home and the effectiveness of the NAACP would be immeasurably increased if it had an administration elected by and answerable to the rank and file membership.

The NAACP has become a mere protest, legal aid and lobbying agency, and while its achievements as such have been noteworthy, it has been unable by this policy to secure a real mass membership because its appeal has not been broad enough.

MAY 8 1943

* * *

In a situation crying for new techniques, its leadership follows the old ones. While the need is for broad visioned statesmanship which can rise above the strident protest against obvious injustices, the association too often loses itself in the tortuous superficialities of legalism and the wearisome echoing of the obvious.

Colored people want, need and will overwhelmingly support an agency which will attack the evil of segregation on a broad front, which will enlist the wide masses of the colored people, which will recognize the necessity of educating the masses of white and colored people away from color-caste thinking, which will establish and maintain alliances with organized labor and other colored minorities.

MAY 8 1943

Of course, it is human to resent criticism, and few people ever really like it, but the feelings of individuals must be subordinated to the objective consideration of the serious situation confronting us.

MAY 8 1943

We can look for nothing except an "exuberance of verbosity" from the March-on-Washington conference, but we believe that something can—and we hope it will—come out of the NAACP Detroit meeting.

There will be the opportunity to modernize administrative machinery, to democratize control and to work out a new strategy capable of making some discernable headway against the powerful forces of reaction.

Sets A Record

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 30 1943

Mr. Charlie Green, Sr., for thirty years a citizen of East Point, Ga., and who single-handed brought in 68 members and $71.00, the largest number of members secured by any single worker, for the NAACP Drive. This is the first time a branch of the NAACP has been established in East Point.

Mr. Green is the father of six children, who are graduates of Spelman College, and Morehouse College. Two attended Fort Valley State College previous to induction into the armed forces and one is now a student at Booker T. Washington High School.

He is faithful in religious and civic affairs and one of the leading members of the Community Club of East Point. This club paid for land on which they have built a playground for the children of their Community.

MAR 30 1943

East Point is planning to do great work in the NAACP this year.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
June 28, 1943

Other Contributions

It may be safely assumed that the Ass
ciation for the Advancement of the Color
People, or its members, will contribute
Chairman and Postmaster General Walker
"Democratic" national committee, whether
the South Carolina Democratic committee
shall contribute to it or not.

42-1943

Bee (Magazine Section

NAACP and Levy Case

THE NAACP refuted releases which stated that it had withdrawn from the Levy case. It will be remembered from an editorial in the BEE of two weeks ago that Levy, an erstwhile representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and later a staff sergeant at Lincoln Air Base in Lincoln, Nebraska, was 'rewarded" with a demotion to private and the guardhouse for fighting jimcrow at this base.

Levy accused the officers at this base of unfair handling of Negroes. White soldiers were given new army cots with mattresses, while Negroes slept on old cots..

Negroes were kept at the Base, he also alleged, while white soldiers were given passes. Under pressure, Levy was pressed. but unsuccessfully, to make indicting admissions against himself.

The NAACP states anew, that it still has the Levy Case under consideration and it is well, for a PM reporter in New York recently intimated to our columnist, Lester E. Brown, that it was regrettable if the Association had withdrawn from this case involving a clear cut fight against Army jimcrowism. It would damage its prestige. We are gratified that it has not withdrawn but is gathering all the facts so that an intelligent stand can be taken in Levy's behalf.

Chicago. Ill

Walter White's Mission.

IT has been reliably reported that soon Walter White, the executive secretary of the NAACP, will vist several war fronts. Permission, it is also reported, has been granted by General Eisenhower and a Bomber will be available for Mr. White when his itinerary will have been completed.

Bee (Magazine Section

This is heartening news, for Walter White never pulls his punches. If what he observes is praiseworthy, few can assess such merit and relate it so magnanimously. In this connection his initial reports in interracial training in Officer Training Schools will be refreshingly remembered for their inspiring plaudits for the moral and fellowship that existed between the races. Negro and white boys could and did work, train and fellowship together, amicably. Here was true democracy, even if briefly.

Chicago. Ill

On the other hand, when Negro soldiers were mistreated and in a few instances killed by vandals, masquerading as SOLDIERS, White's voice, with characteristic courage, flayed this ignominy and called for a new deal for Negro boys in the armed services.

Reports have been filtering in from many sources that our boys are now being relegated to labor battalions. To this we do not object provided assignments in kind are given our white boys as well. Many of our boys want to be combatants in great force just as other boys. They are qualified and an army trying to democratize itself cannot gainsay the justice of their demand or the granting of such assignments that take away the odium of "military servants" and the legion of sideline valet brigades. Walter White will bring back the facts. If they are praiseworthq, he will so proclaim; if adverse, it will take an unending bombardment to drown out his courageously intelligent denunciations.

Bon Voyage, fighting Walter White!

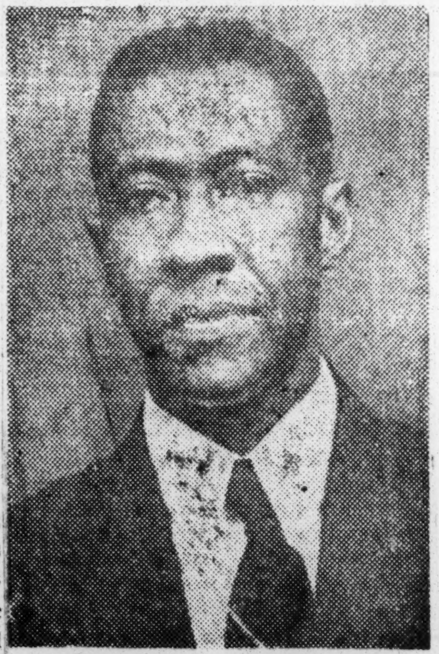
Rev. Hamilton Named New NAACP Head

Journal and Guide

Norfolk. Virginia

Group Pledges Aid In Davis Segregation Case

NORFOLK — The Rev. W. L. Hamilton, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church here was chosen president of the Norfolk Branch NAACP at a meeting Wednesday night, December 1, at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA building following a spirited discussion on past policies and future objectives of the organization by a representative number of members.



REV. W. L. HAMILTON

Growing out of the discussion was the adoption of a motion putting the association on record as pledging cooperation in the Sarah B. Davis case now before the state's highest court.

Dr. Hamilton succeeds C. B. Williamson, who has served as president during the past year. Mr. Williamson had previously announced that he would not offer himself for re-election to the post.

..Other officers elected were: P. J. Chesson, first vice president; Miss Gertrude Perry, second vice president; Miss Virginia L. Davidson, secretary, and V. R. Skeeter, treasurer.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Twelve persons were elected members-at-large of the executive committee. They were: C. B Williamson, the Rev. H. J. McClendon Jr., John B. Williams, Frank W. Merritt, John W. Ruffiin, George R. Jackson, the Rev. J. B. Henderson, the Rev. E. B. Watson, the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Dr. F. W. James, Rev. F. P. Wise, and G. C. Madison.

Chairmen of the standing committees as elected by the body are: Miss Gertrude Perry, membership; J. H. Johnson, press and publicity; David E. Longley, legal redress and legislation; David Alston, labor and industry; Dr. S. F. Coppage, education; Mrs. Ada Collins Williamson, entertainment; Mrs. Maria W. Jackson, youth council and junior work, and Jerry O. Gilliam, poll tax.

Installation of the newly-elected officers will take place at a meeting to be held at the close of the year, at which time a full report of the year's activities will be submitted.

Mrs. G. W. C. Brown, retiring secretary who kept the records and compiled the reports of the recently conducted membership campaign, reported the amount collected and members enrolled up to date. She also explained how the funds obtained through membership fees are apportioned between the local branch and home office, the ratio being 45 cents of each dollar remaining in the treasurer of the branch and 55 cents going to headquarters.

Sentiment among a number of members was that she again stand for reelection for secretary, but this she declined to do.

The case of Mrs. Davis, a local school teacher, is before the court on appeal, and centers upon the separation of races law as applied to public transportation in this city.

Attacks Bias in City-Supported Training Class

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Druggist's Daughter Asks Court to Open Training Classes

LOCAL NAACP BACKING ACTION

Refused Admission on Account of Color, Miss L. Kerr Charges

BALTIMORE—A suit for damages, declaratory judgment and an injuction against the trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the mayor and city councilmen was filed Monday in Federal Court.

The litigation was filed by the NAACP on behalf of Miss Louise Kerr and her father, Dr. T. Henderson Kerr, a druggist and taxpayer of 1907 Division Street, and charges that Miss Kerr has been denied admission, solely on the basis of race and color, to a training class for staff positions in the library, which is supported by municipal funds.

Backed by NAACP

The Baltimore NAACP has been fighting the alleged library bias for several years. The Kerrs are represented by W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., the legal adviser of the branch, and Charles H. Houston of Washington, NAACP special counsel.

According to the complaint, Miss Kerr has been deprived of equal protection of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and her civil rights as guaranteed by the U.S. Code and is entitled to $5,000 damages from defendants, individually and collectively, and court costs.

The qualifications for the course, which runs for nine months, trainees receiving $40 per month for the last six months, are that applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 25, in good health, have college or normal school training, and live in Baltimore, according to the complainants.

Basis of Complaint

The complaint alleges further:

That Miss Kerr, 27, and a Coppin Teachers' College graduate, made application last April, but her application was refused by Joseph Wheeler, head librarian;

That she then appealed to the trustees who rejected her application in conformity with a policy expressed in a resolution by the trustees in September, 1942, declaring it "unnecessary and unpracticable" to admit colored applicants;

That the trustees have rejected applications of colored women who have met the requirements established for entrance; that Miss Kerr is still an applicant and that in the future her application may be again refused; and

Gets $500,000 a Year from City

That declaratory judgment is sought because the interval between the time applications are received by the trustees and the time course begins is too short for legal action;

That the city appropriates $500,000 annually for the library and should be restrained from contributing more than $100,000 if the institution is deemed a private corporation.

The central branch of Pratt Library is located at Cathedral and Franklin Streets, with nineteen branches located throughout the city. Three of them—Branch 1, Fremont Avenue and Pitcher Streets; Branch 5, 816 N. Broadway, and Branch 11, 4 S. Central Avenue, serve predominantly colored areas.

So far, only two colored assistants have ever served in any of the branches.

Trustees named in the action, in addition to Librarian Wheeler, are Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, chairman; Henry Stockbridge, 3rd, William J. Casey, Blanchard Randall, Jr., Albert Hutzler, Robert W. Williams, William G. Baker, Jr., James A. Gary, Jr., and Henry Duffy.

Miss Kerr, a former school teacher, graduated from Coppin in 1937 and did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania for three summers. She is now secretary to Randall L. Tyus, executive secretary of the local NAACP branch. Her father operates a pharmacy at 723 George Street.

NAACP Ask FDR To Release Soldiers Sentenced to Die

Chicago Bee

Chicago. Illinois

ST. PAUL, Oct. 21—(ANP)—The executive board of the St. Paul branch of the NAACP, in a message to President Roosevelt requested the release of the three soldiers who were convicted and

given death sentences at Camp John Walter Bordenave, were giv-son, White, at Camp Claiborne, soldiers are not guilty of the
Maxey, Tex., last July. en death sentences by a court mar-Ila., in 1942. crime of rape and should not have
The soldiers, Pvt. Richard P. tial at Camp Maxey on the alleged An investigation of the crime received the death sentence. The
Adams, Lawrence Mitchell and charges of raping Hattie Rose Ma-by the NAACP indicated that the complaining witness, herself, did

not make any outcry and did not report the alleged offense to military authorities until she was called in by them, the probe shows.

The President was reminded of the recent case [illegible]. Colman former commander of Selfridge Field, Mich., who "without provocation" shot and seriously wounded a Negro soldier and was given no time at all. His only punishment was a demotion from the rank of colonel to that of captain.

OCT 24 1943

Kansas City Ca

N.A.A.C.P. Employs a Teacher

Kansas City, Mo.

56 Pupils Study In Church While Fight Goes On

SEP 24 1943

HILLBURN, N. Y. — The 56 striking children who refused to register this term at the ramshackled jim crow school here, were taught last week in the Presbyterian church by Mrs. Osea Van Dunk, Hillburn housewife, and at one time a teacher at the abandoned Brook school.

On September 20 Mrs. Alice Avery, a qualified Negro teacher from Nyack, took charge. Miss Avery will be paid by the N.A.A.C.P. while the N.A.A.C.P. prepares to appeal to the state commissioner of education charging violation of the state law against racial discrimination in the schools. The strike culminates a 25-year-old fight by Negroes here against the segregated schools.

Mrs. Doris Miller, secretary of the recently organized N.A.A.C.P. Hillburn branch, stated that the 32 Negro children who were admitted to the modern "white" Hillburn main school after the school board had redistricted the township, get along amicably with their 66 white school mates.

The children report that of the 8 rooms in the school that will accommodate from 180 to 240 children only 4 rooms are used. There are now 96 children attending the school.

Citizens in nearby communities have offered to support the plan of the Negro parents not to permit their children to attend the run down clapboard, Brook school after they were refused admittance to the modern, concrete, Hillburn Main school.

Governor Thomas Dewey, the Rockland County Citizens' Committee called the school board's redistricting a violation of the New York State Bill of Rights and "an unnecessary and unjustified affront to racial understanding and an indulgence of prejudicial customs which are too expensive to maintain."

The telegram was signed by playwright Maxwell Anderson, Kurt Weill, composer and Henry Barumn Poor, painter.

Youth at NAACP Parley Call for Freedom, Jobs

Kansas City Call Kansas City, Mo.

NOV 1 1943

CHESTER COUNTY, Pa. — The 172 delegates to the N.A.A.C.P. fifth annual Student conference at Lincoln university, Oct. 29 to 31, heard Mrs. Roosevelt warn that the period after peace "will be a difficult one for many people all over the world."

First Lady Speaks

Mrs. Roosevelt told the students who came from 35 colleges from as far south as Florida and as far west as Michigan that the democracy for which America is fighting can never become a reality until all citizens regardless of color or race, are assured equal opportunity for job training and employment.

"If the foundation for a real and lasting peace is to be laid," said the First Lady addressing the opening meeting of the three-day parley on Oct. 29, "this nation must consider now how it can cooperate with other nations in the transition period after the war."

Walter White voiced denunciation of Comptroller General Warren Landsay's ruling that it was not compulsory that the Southwestern Bell Telephone company obey the executive order banning job discrimination. White labeled Warren's action "sabotage against the President."

Others who spoke at the opening meeting were Walter L. Wright, president of Lincoln university, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, N.A.A.C.P. Youth Secretary, Cornelius Jenkins, president of the Lincoln chapter of the N.A.A.C.P., and Frank Wilson, Dean of Men at Lincoln.

Prominent Speaker

Other prominent speakers heard by the delegates during the three-day conference included Charles Douds, regional director of the National Labor Relations board, who stated that the board had "constantly refused to allow its machinery to be used to discriminate against employees because of color." The picture of general improvement in the condition of Negro workers was corroborated by John A. Davis, FEPC Director of Review and Analysis.

Actress Jean Muir stated that Hollywood is now giving better roles to Negro actors. She cited "Bataan" as a step in the right direction and condemned the picture "Alaskan Highway" which despite the fact that Negroes had a large part in the actual building of the highway, uses no Negroes in the film.

Lawrence Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection in New York told his listeners that anti-colored propaganda has given the public an unfavorable conception of the colored citizen. Most prejudice, Dr. Reddick stated, stems from 19 stereotype pictures which the average white man carries of the colored American. He suggested that "local interracial committees for cultural democracy be formed."

Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. Special Counsel, said that until there was enactment of a bill for federal education appropriations to the states it was doubtful whether the fight to equalize teachers' salaries in the south would be entirely successful.

Statement Adopted

In a statement adopted at the final session on October 31, delegates to the conference called for: (1) the end of all discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces; (2) the abolition of discrimination by the American Red Cross, including especially the segregation in the blood plasma banks; (3) Federal law to aid the states in education, the funds thus made available to be distributed without discrimination on account of race, color, or national origin; (4) closer association between N.A.A.C.P. College Chapters and white student groups on the various campuses; (5) Congressional legislation that will make permanent the President's committee on Fair Employment Practice; (6) activities by the entire youth section of the N. A. A. C. P. to instruct in the use of the ballot and to work for the removal of restrictions of the exercise of the franchise; (7) consultation and cooperation with organized labor in every community; (8) freedom for subject peoples of the world; (9) the pardoning of Alton Levy, now confined in the guard house at the Lincoln, Neb., Air Base after conviction on charges which included protest by him on the treatment of Negroes at the base; (10) the inclusion of N.A.A.C.P. Youth Councils along with College chapters in one Youth Conference annually.

The delegates elected the following officers: Chairman, Gloria Morgan, Wayne university, Detroit; first vice chairman, Joe Maxwell, Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.; second vice chairman, Joe Howard, Howard university, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mattebelle Wesley, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; assistant secretary, Marion Harris, Hampton Institute.

4

7

Walter White To Fly To European War Fronts

The Plaindealer Kansas City, Kan.

Los Angeles, Oct. 15. (ANP)—Following the departure last Monday of Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, for Berkley, Calif., after a nine day stay here, the local branch of the organization admitted that their famed representative has a plane trip to the European war fronts as his next move. According to present plans he will visit the armed forces in Italy, Africa and other points as a representative and war correspondent.

With his trip to the coast, primarily to attend the Writers' congress, and also to bestow awards won by local winners on division teams in the recent membership drive, White wound up his series of speeches before a capacity crowd at Second Baptist church last Sunday. His subject was "The Four Freedoms and the Negro." The day previous he thrilled a large audience at UCLA. One of the most important ceremonies in which he participated was the presentation of awards to William Pollard, new field secretary of the NAACP.

Word was received here that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower had sanctioned the visit of White to the war fronts, which made it possible for his necessary priorities to come through. The absence of opposition on the part of the war department to the NAACP representative making this tour was a considerable surprise to local citizens in the light of continued militancy of the organization to jim-crow and discrimination. According to the latest reports, White will make the trip in an army bomber after he reaches New York.

42

Crowd Attends NAACP's First Fall Program

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Citizens heard reports of national and state conferences of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Des Moines branch's first meeting of the season, held Monday night at the Corinthian Baptist church.

SEP 23 1943

Ike Smalls, president of the branch, revealed in his annual report that the doors of war plants here are open to hundreds of Negroes who two years ago few, if any, could gain defense employment, as a result of numerous conferences between officers of the NAACP, government officials and heads of war plants.

Reporting on the membership of the local branch Mr. Smalls listed 684 new and renewed members who paid a total of $791 in dues.

Rev. C. Lopez McAllister and Miss Clora Webb, delegates to the National War Emergency conference which met in Detroit, brought highlights of the sessions.

"Never before have I found so many people assembled with one mind and one thought," the Maple Street Baptist pastor, commented as he referred to the unity of the thousands of persons who attended the conference which studied the "Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom."

Excerpts from addresses of Walter White, national secretary, Judge William H. Hastie, George S. Schuyler, and the "statement to the nation" which emphasized the treatment of the Negro in the armed services, manpower, and the treatment of the Negro in the press, radio and motion picture, were given.

"There is so much more that we can do," Miss Webb pointed out as she urged them to "not to wait until something fiendish is inflicted upon our kin."

SEP 23 1943

Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, president emeritus of the Iowa State Branches of the NAACP, reported on the progress of the eight branches in Iowa.

All the branches reported gains in employment Mrs. Morris stated pointing out one exception. "We are not getting our share of work in the arms plant in Burlington," she stated.

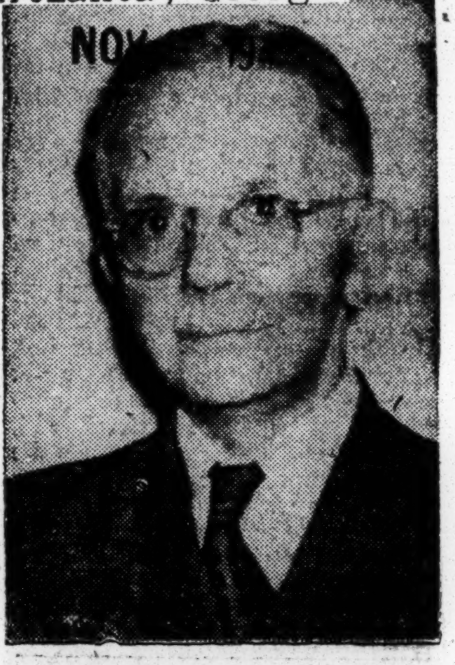
Mrs. Sarah Jett, chairman of the program committee, presided.

The closing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a moving picture, "On Guard."

The Burns Men's chorus, directed by Rev. E. N. Whaley, offered musical selections during the program.

Hit By Brown

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



WASHINGTON, D. C.— Walter White,.. executive secretary . of NAACP was the target this week of sharp criticism hurled by Edgar G. Brown, president of the National Negro Council. Brown, in an open letter demanded the ousting of Mr. White.. The National Negro Council head also charged Mr. White with sending.. a telegram to Sentor Langer, sponsor of the.. Anti-discrimination. amendment to the $300,000,000 federal aid to public education bill urging the Senator to withdraw the equal rights prop[illegible]

NOV 12 1943

MRS. ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES GATHERING

Tribune

Held [illegible] Week At Lincoln University

Savannah, Ga.

GLORIA MORGAN IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Chester, Pa.—The 172 delegates to the NAACP Fifth Annual Student conference at Lincoln University, October 29-31 heard Mrs. Roosevelt warn that the period after peace "will be a difficult one for many people all over the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt told the students who came from thirty-five colleges from as far south as Florida and as far west as Michigan, that the democracy for which America is fighting can never become a reality until all citizens, regardless of color or race, are assured equal opportunity for job training and employment.

"If the foundation for a real and lasting peace is to be laid," said the First Lady, addressing the opening meeting of the 3-day parley on October 29, "this nation must consider now how it can cooperate with other nations in the transition period after the war."

Walter White voiced denunciation of Comptroller General Warren Lands[illegible] ruling that it was not compulsory that Southwestern Bell Telephone company obey the executive order banning job discrimination. White labeled Warren's action "sabotage against the President."

Others who spoke at the opening meeting were Walter Wright, president of Lincoln University; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Youth secretary; Cornelius Jenkins, president of the Lincoln chapter of the NAACP, and Frank Wilson, dean of men, Lincoln University.

Other prominent speakers heard by the delegates during the conference included Charles Douds, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who stated that the board had cons[illegible] refused to allow [illegible] machinery to be used to discriminate against employees because of color." The picture of general improvement in the condition of Negro workers was corrobarated by John A. Davis, FEPC director of Review and Analysis.

Actress Jean Muir stated that Hollywood is now giving better roles to Negro actors. She cited "Bataan" as a step in the right direction and condemned the picture "Alaskan Highway" which despite the fact that Negroes had a large part in the actual building of the highway, uses no Negroes in the film.

Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection in New York, told his listeners that anti-colored propaganda has given the public an unfavorable conception of the colored citizen. Most prejudice, Dr. Reddick stated, stems from 19 stereotype pictures which the average white man carries of the colored American. He suggested that "local interracial committees for cultural democracy be formed."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said that until there was enactment of a bill for federal appropriations to states it was doubtful whether the fight to equalize teachers' salaries in the south would be entirely successful.

In a statement adopted at the final session on October 31, delegates to the conference called for (1) the end of all discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces; (2) the abolition of discrimination by the American Red Cross, including especially the segregation in the blood plasma banks; (3) federal law to aid the states in education, the funds thus made available to be distributed without discrimination on account of race, color or national origin; (4) closer association between NAACP College chapters and white student groups on the various campuses; (5) congressional legislation that will make permanent the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice; (6) activities by the entire youth section of the NAACP to instruct in the use of the ballot and to work for the removal of restrictions of the exercise of the franchise [illegible] consultation and cooperation with organized labor in every community; (8) freedom of the subject peoples of the world; (9) the pardoning of Alton Levy, now confined to the guard house at Lincoln, Nebraska, Air Base after conviction on charges which included protest by him of the treatment of Negroes at the base; (19) the inclusion of the NAACP Youth Councils along with College chapters in one Youth Conference annually.

The delegates elected the following officers: Chairman, Gloria Morgan, Wayne University, Detroit. Mich.; First Vice Chairman, Joe Maxwell, Johnson C. Union University, Richmond, Smith University, Charlotte, N. Va.; Assistant Secretary, Mari-C.; Second Vice Chairman, Joe on Harris, Hampton Institute, Howard, Howard University, H~~ampton, Va.~~ Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Mattebelle Wesley, Virginia

NOV 1 1943

42

NAACP Challenges Officials To Prove Detroit Charges

Call AUG 6 1943
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — The N. A. A. C. P. this week challenged Special Prosecutor William E. Dowling and Police Commissioner John Witherspoon to prove their charges (since partially retracted) that the association and the Negro press were instigators of the Detroit June riot that claimed the lives of 34 persons, 25 of whom were Negroes, and sent hundreds of injured to the hospitals.

In a telegram to Dowling, unanswered as of July 30, Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, wrote:

Fomenting Trouble

"You are quoted by the Detroit Free Press and its quotation is confirmed by the Detroit News and by members of the Mayor's bi-racial committee as saying to Rev. George W. Baber when he stated that evidence regarding rioting had been turned over to the N. A. A. C. P.

"'That is the whole trouble. You have no confidence in the law enforcement agencies, but turn your information over to a trouble making organization like that! They have been fomenting trouble with their crusades in colored neighborhoods from the start."

"'They sent in their thugs to start trouble in the Sojourner Truth situation, and then protected them when we tried to bring them to justice. They were the biggest instigator of the recent race riot and if a grand jury is called they will be named in the first indictment!'

"Mr. Douglas Martin, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press has just personally assured me that he queried the Free Press reporter, who wrote the story, and this reporter affirms that you did make the statement quoted above.

"So that we may determine what action we shall take to protect the reputation of the Association, we ask you to reply by telegram collect at 446 E. Warren (Detroit N. A. A. C. P. office) if you were or were not correctly quoted."

Special Counsel

The N. A. A. C. P. legal staff, headed by Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, is examining Michigan libel law to determine what action can be taken against Dowling. Commissioner Witherspoon was asked by the N. A. A. C. P. in a telegram dated July 29 if he subscribed to the statement attributed to Mr. Dowling in the Detroit Free Press of July 27 that the N. A. A. C. P. had sent in thugs to start trouble in the Sojourner Truth Housing situation and that if a grand jury is called the N. A. A. C. P. will be named in the first indictment?

An indication of the way the wind is blowing in Detroit was furnished by a letter received in the national office from Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit N. A. A. C. P. branch, dated July [illegible].

Mr. Current stated that one of the affiants who gave testimony to Mr. Marshall "was in our office today and stated that detectives telephoned him to ascertain whether he planned to sue the city, and the grounds for such a suit. They asked him to come down as they wanted to speak to him," and proceeded to address him in terms to infer that he could expect to hear much more from the police department if he did not.

Condemned Outburst

Dowling's charges drew bitter ridicule from R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president who blasted the prosecutor's views as "the most serious incitation to race riots we have had since the riots themselves."

"They sound like a hysterical alibi of a public official who either cannot or will not do his duty," Thomas said.

To Dowling's charge that the N. A. A. C. P. is a trouble-making organization and had instigated the riots Thomas answered: "The N. A. A. C. P. is a trouble making organization in the sense that any organization that protests against injustices is a trouble maker, in the sense that unions are trouble makers for unfair employers and in the same sense that those who believe in liberty are trouble makers for Hitler."

The executive board of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council (CIO) condemned "the irresponsible outburst" of Dowling.

AUG 6 1943

NAACP Youth Confab Adopts Post-War Plan

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
NOV 13 1943

CHESTER, Pa.—The 172 delegates to the NAACP 5th annual student confab at Lincoln University, October 29-31, heard Mrs. Roosevelt warn that the period after the war "will be a difficult one for many people all over the world."

The First Lady told the students who came from 35 colleges from as far south as Florida and as far west as Michigan that the democracy for which America is fighting can never become a reality until all citizens regardless of color or race are assured equal opportunity for job training and employment.

"If the foundation for a real and lasting peace is to be laid," she said, "this nation must consider now how it can cooperate with other nations in the transition period after the war."

Walter White denounced Comptroller General Lindsey Warren's ruling that it was not compulsory that the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company obey the executive order banning job discrimination, labeling Warren's action as "sabotage against the President."

Others who spoke to various sessions included Walter L. Wright, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Cornelius Jenkins, Frank Wilson, Charles Douds, John A. Davis, Actress Jean Muir, Lawrence Reddick and Thurgood Marshall.

In a statement adopted at the final session on October 31 delegates to the conference called for

- the end of all discrimination and segregation in the armed forces;
- the abolition of discrimination by the American Red Cross, including especially the segregation in the blood plasma banks;
- Federal law to aid states in education; the funds to be distributed without discrimination;
- closer association between NAACP college chapters and white student groups on various campuses;
- Congressional legislation that will make permanent the President's committee on Fair Employment Practice;
- activities by the entire youth section of the NAACP to instruct in the use of the ballot and to work for the removal of restrictions of the exercise of the franchise;
- consultation and cooperation with organized labor in every community;
- freedom for subject peoples of the world;
- the pardoning of Alton Levy;
- the inclusion of NAACP youth councils with college chapters in the Youth Conference annually.

NAACP Takes 3rd Case Before Supreme Court

Philadelphia, Pa.
OCT 9 1943
Philadelphia Tribune

NEW YORK, N.Y.—For the third time the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed a brief, this time titled LONNIE E. SMITH vs. S. E. ALLWRIGHT, in the U. S. Supreme Court attacking the constitutionality of the White Primary laws of the State of Texas. Also filed was a brief amicus curiae by the National Lawyers Guild, supporting the contention of the NAACP attorneys that the discriminatory balloting system should be abolished.

Of the three previous cases carried from Texas to the Supreme Court, the first two were decided in favor of Negroes, but were successfully nullified by changes in Texas Democratic Party procedure. The third case, GROVEY vs. TOWNSEND, not handled by the NAACP was decided against Negroes on the grounds that the Texas State Democratic Convention had the right to restrict membership to the party. Basis for NAACP argument in support of its third case is supplied by the recent UNITED STATES vs. CLASSIC case which, involving the Louisiana Primary, essentially similar to the Texas system, was decided in favor of Classic, the High Court judgment being that the Primary election was "an integral part of the procedure of choice" being conducted "under color of" state law and therefore subject to federal control.

Adding weight to their claim that the Negro suffrage and anti-discrimination amendments to the constitution are being deliberately flaunted, NAACP attorneys have established that in an actual White Primary election in Texas white members of any political party are permitted to vote while all Negroes, regardless of party affiliation, were barred from the polls.

The brief is filed for the October term of the Supreme Court. Supporting as counsel Thurgood Marshall and Judge William H. Hastie, NAACP Special Counsel and National Legal Committee head, respectively, were W. J. Durham, Sherman, Tex., W. Robert Ming, Jr., Chicago; Geo. M. Johnson, Berkeley, Calif.; Leon A. Ransom, Columbus, O.; Carter Wesley, Houston; and Milton R. Konvitz, Newark, N. J.

NAACP Quits Defense In Private Levy Case

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Withdrawal of the NAACP from the protest being made in behalf of the demoted and court-martialed Sgt. Alton Levy, serving four months for having made certain remarks about army officers, is being construed here as an [illegible] there is more about the case than has yet met the eye. Pvt. Levy, a white soldier, in letters to friends, had said that he was being penalized because he dared to speak up to his superiors at a camp near Lincoln, Neb., about the treatment Negro soldiers were receiving at their hands. As a result, he was hauled on the carpet and told that charges were being preferred against him.

Those more inclined to reserve judgment now are pointing out that, while the International Ladies Garment Workers, the NAACP, and other liberal organizations had interested themselves in the case, none of them had ever seen a copy of the charges and specifications that were presented to Levy. Nor had they seen any of the other data that had been made available to him.

ATTEMPTED MARTYRDOM

It is pointed out, too, that when he was informed that he would be court-martialed, it was his privilege to secure counsel from outside the army to defend him and to cross-examine his accusers. This he apparently did not do.

42-1943

Toward New Horizons

The approaching Emergency War Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, scheduled for Detroit, Michigan on June 3 through the 6, promises to achieve new horizons in race-planning and betterment. The Detroit Conference, designed to take the place of the Association's regular annual conference, will consider the "Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom." And though held under the sponsorship of the NAACP, it is to be a conference of all the people, white as well as colored, who wish to see something done about the manner in which Negroes are treated. In addition, the Detroit conference hopes to consider and perfect plans by which the interest and cause of Negroes will be represented at the Peace Table in the Post-war period.

At no period in our American history has it been more urgently vital and imperative than now that effective and long-range planning be made on behalf of Negro Americans and their future status. For no matter how seriously certain writers and speakers may contend that jim-crowism, segregation, and other racial wrongs should be left to the South for solution, the inescapable fact is that the color question ceases to be a sectional matter, and that by the very pressure of the times, it becomes in scope, a national and international concern. And in the words of one recent writer, "how free is a man who cannot go where other men go, or work where other men work, because he is of a different color?" That is the question a great many Negroes are asking, and will continue to ask.

There can be no honest blinking the fact that in the North, now almost as in the south, that anti-discrimination laws, disguised though they may be, operate against the Negro effectively as they do in the South. So that, the Detroit Conference is not only faced with problems more involved than ever in our history, but likewise, is challenged to prosecute wise and long-range plans by which these colored Americans can share more equitably in their government. We believe that the conscience of America will come to a fuller and more just realization of this vision and challenge of the Four Freedoms.

LOS ANGELES NAACP GETS $7,257; 7000 MEMBERS

Los Angeles, Calif.—So successful has bten the 1943 NAACP membership campaign here that Thomas L Griffith, branch president announced this week that the drive will reopen in September with $10,000 memberships as its goal. So far the branch reports 700 members and $7,257.

JUL 22 1943

Lord Halifax Praises Negro's Idea

Drew Pearson

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
April 1, 1943

MERRY-GO-ROUND

WASHINGTON—The full story of Lord Halifax's visit with Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never been told. It was probably the first time a British Ambassador conferred with a prominent Negro leader.

The first conference occurred in New York City just a year ago and came close to having reverberating consequences. White, who heads one of the most important Negro organizations in the United States, had had some correspondence with Prime Minister Churchill regarding the status of Negroes in the British West Indies. Churchill forwarded this correspondence to his Ambassador in Washington, who in turn conferred with White at the home of Thomas Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan firm, in New York.

Viscount Halifax, one of the most courteous and scholarly envoys Britain has ever sent to the United States, opened the conversation with some remarks about Negro war morale in the United States, the importance of keeping that morale high, and the work Walter White was doing toward it.

This brought the following remark from White:

"Your Excellency, do you want to confine this conversation to the United States or may we talk about other parts of the world which affect the United States.

Indian Independence

Lord Halifax looked a bit surprised, but replied that he would be glad to talk about the entire world. Whereupon White pointed out that the Indian question had a great effect upon Negroes in the United States and their war morale. He added that he understood the British position regarding India that independence could not be separated from the clash of Mohammedan-Hindu races, etc. He said he also understood that the English resented the visits of American officials in India to study the question of independence.

"Therefore I would like to make this suggestion," continued White. "Why not send a commission of top-ranking Americans to India to advise and consult sympathetically with you regarding the entire Indian question?

"I suggest, for instance, a commission including Wendell Willkie, leader of the 'loyal opposition' to President Roosevelt; also Justice Felix Frankfurter, and, third, a prominent American Negro. I suggest this because of the effect it would have not only upon the Indians and the Chinese, but on the Negroes of the United States and the millions of colored races in the Pacific."

White went on to point out that with the Japs on the Burmese border (as they were in March, 1942) nothing could influence Indians more and give them more confidence in British pledges regarding the future than a friendly American commission of this kind.

Lord Halifax leaned forward, tapped White on the knee and said: "You know, that's the most practical suggestion I've heard."

White also proposed an international commission to protect India from Jap invaders. He suggested that the commission be commanded by General MacArthur, with one Chinese general, one Indian officer and one British officer.

Roosevelt Consulted

With the British Ambassador's consent, the plan was presented to President Roosevelt, who in turn asked Undersecretary of State Welles to confer with White. Welles had several talks with White, and felt that the idea would help to counter the arguments of Gandhi and Nehru that the United States was working with the British to continue British imperialism.

At that particular moment, the Japs were advancing almost daily toward India, the Indian population was apathetic and many leaders seemed ready to go over to the Japs. Something had to be done to stir up Indian self-resistance.

However, after further conversations among the State Department, the White House and the British Embassy, it was decided that this was not the moment to appoint American commissions to cooperate with India.

Several weeks passed, then months. Gandhi and other Indian leaders were imprisoned. The Japs turned toward Australia and the Solomons. Later White called at the British Embassy. Lord Halifax received him most cordially, as always, but with no enthusiasm for White's previous idea.

"You know," remarked the ambassador philosophically, "the greatest mistake the Japs made was not to follow up Singapore immediately. Now the danger to India is over."

Labor Umpire

His name doesn't hit the headlines but one of the most efficient backstage operators in smoothing out labor-war relations is former Assistant Secretary of Labor Ed McGrady, now aide to Undersecretary of War Patterson.

McGrady knows the viewpoint of labor, can speak its language, also understands the War Department and its production difficulties. He acts as a sort of umpire between labor and the Army. The other day, for instance, he got a call from R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers saying that four men had been fired from Detroit factories by the Army for being subversive.

McGrady investigated, found that the four men were guilty of stirring up a strike in violation of contract, but had not been subversive. So at a meeting with Undersecretary Patterson and three high-ranking generals, McGrady argued:

"These men should have been fired all right; I agree to that. But when you brand a man as subversive it means that he was cooperating with the enemy against his own country. If this report stands on their records they could never get a job anywhere."

Undersecretary Patterson agreed with McGrady, and the report was altered, though the men were not reinstated to their jobs.

Merry-Go-Round

FDR came close to picking Justice Jimmy Byrnes as his vice presidential running mate in Chicago in 1940. Some think that if the President does not run in 1944 he will steer the No. 1 nomination toward Byrnes. . . . The State Department has denied a request of the Society of Friends to establish work camps for conscientious objectors in Mexico and other countries. . . . King Carol of Rumania is afraid to go to the Reforma night club in Mexico City, lest he give credence to the false report that he owns it. . . . The Rockefeller office is helping two Mexican movie studios, Clasa and Azteca, to improve their film production by sending equipment from the States and bringing their technicians to Hollywood for training.

June 5, 1943

N.A.A.C.P. History

In July, 1910, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came into being through the efforts of a small group of persons of both races who had more than a lip service faith in the workability of democracy.

The NAACP has made nearly a quarter of a century of history in its fight for the social, educational, economic, religious and political rights of Negro Americans and is still fighting hard on all front. Perhaps its triumphs have not outnumbered its trials, but its record has been heartening.

Inspired by its record, Robert L. Jack, a member of the Morgan State College Department of Social Sciences, has indebted himself to the organization and to Negro America with his recently published "History of the National Association of Colored People" (Meador Publishing company, Boston, 110 pp., $1.00).

Mr. Jack's book gives a fair account of the NAACP's beginnings without dealing, as much as he might have, in personalities and he has done a worthy job of recording the outstanding cases in which the association has gone to bat for the civil and political rights of Negro Americans.

The author makes no argument for the NAACP's program, but his facts present an unimpeachable case for this organization which desires to become strong not for the sake of prestige of its leaders but in order that: "No President, no governor, North or South, no people without realizing that the legitimate and constitutional rights of the race will be defended in the press, on the platform, at the ballot box and in the courts."

This "history" of the NAACP is by no means complete or up to date, but it is an enlightening account of this great organization whose persistence and militance demand the support of every Negro

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT L. JACK

American with an ounce of anticipation of that "better day to come."

It is an account that should spur Negro Americans today to go "all out" in giving their moral and material support in order that many more inspiring and encouraging chapters may be added to the complete history of the NAACP that is still being written in the untiring and unselfish efforts of Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Arthur B. Spingarn, Mary White Ovington, George S. Schuyler, Thurgood Marshall and their associates.

THELMA THURSTON GORHAM
Kansas City, Kan.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Makes Request After Racial Protest

June 5, 1943

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

DETROIT, Mich.— (S N S) — President Roosevelt was asked Friday, "to take over the Packard Plant" where white workers are in a strike protest because of the upgrading of Negro workers The request was made in a wire to the chief executive following the unanimous vote of 600 delegates attending the emergency conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP wire charged that "some agitators are deliberately attemting to provoke a race riot by saying to white workers they do not have to work with Negroes."

Judge William H. Hastie told the conference that discrimination against soldiers on public carriers and their mistreatment in the civilian community were the most harmful forms of discrimination faced by he service men.

"Nobody ought to try to drive a wedge between the southern Negro and the northern Negro," Editor Percy Green, of Mississippi, said in proposing that NAACP field workers be established in the South.

Drive For More Funds Continues Through Monday

Atlanta, Ga., World
February 20, 1943

Another successful night in the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign was recorded Friday when workers reported $553.50 cash and 460 members, sending the total to date to $3,323.50 and 1,887 memberships.

A final effort to boost the fund will be made on the week-end when workers visit churches Sunday and make special appeals. The last report meeting will be held Monday night, 8:30 o'clock, in the Savoy hotel banquet room.

Prof. George Towns, who heads the college division, reported $101 cash and 92 members. Running a close second was Mrs. A. B. McCoy, colonel of division 16, who turned in $76.50.

Alonzo Herndon Homes, Mesdames Queenelle Maddox, Romelle Patterson, co-colonels, reported $54, and Colonel D. G. Ebster, of the Decatur division, made a report of $34.50. Henry Grady Homes, Jim Gaither, colonel, reported $34.

Added to the PANCA list were S. E. Gore, who is heading up the clubs of the city; Mrs. E. G. Weems, D. G. Ebster and Professor H. C Hamilton and E Luther Brookes.

Nineteen of the 35 divisions reported Friday night.

Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta NAACP branch, Mrs Mae Yates, Attorney A. T. Walden and Attorney Rachel Pruden Herndon took the lead in conducting the meeting which had been in the hands of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin.

Mrs. Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, left Friday evening for Pittsburgh after having conducted the campaign for nearly three weeks.

FDR Commends Negro Support Of War Effort

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
43

Message Read At Opening Of NAACP Meeting

DETROIT, Mich. —(S N S) — "Nowhere has support of the war effort been more evident than in the case of our largest racial minority," President Roosevelt asserted his greeting to the NAACP emergency war conference opening here June 3 in the packed auditorium of Second Baptist church.

To NAACP delegates at the meeting replacing this year the 34th Annual conference, the President recalled the theme of their 1942 meeting in Los Angeles "Victory is Vital to Minorities" which he suggested might well have been reversed and given to the nation as a slogan.

The President stressed again that the support of all citizens is vital to victory and said that the events "Much has happened since I greet- of the last twelve months proved the validity of this statement. ed your representative gathering last year," said the message from the President. "We are getting on the war.

June 4, 1943

"In every phase of war activity —on our myriad home fronts, as well as our far-flung battle fronts —the Negro people have given unstintingly to our war effort Colored Americans are now working in our war plants, turning out the ships, the planes, and the guns with which we are carrying the war to the enemy Negro youths from homes throughout the country are serving in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. They are fighting on every front and in every arm and branch of the service.

One of the most significant contributions which Negroes have made to the war is on the home front in mobilizing Civilian Defense units, purchasing war bonds, and supporting rationing programs while at the same time contributing largely to increased food production. Through these ofttimes unheralded activities, our Negro citizens have helped the United nations by demonstrating that America is a united nation. It is my hope that your present conference will further accelerate all of these gains."

Of Treasury Job

Atlanta, Ga., World
February 23, 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—The recent vote of 66 northern and border state Congressmen backing the attempt ouster of William Pickens, Treasury Department employe and Dies Target, prompted the NAACP this week to warn Negro voters throughout the country to keep a close check on the records of their representatives and remember those records when the representatives come up for reelection.

The NAACP pointed out that in the total of 136 votes against Pickens, 50 of the 66 cast by the northern and border state Congressmen were Republican votes.

Illinois' 17 Republican Congressmen voted solidly for the dismissal of Pickens from the War Saving Staff of the Treasury Department on charges of subversive activity made by Dies Committee.

In a protest sent to the House of Representatives before the final vote of 267 against 136 which brought about the reinstatement, the NAACP outlined the career of Mr. Pickens who since his graduation from Yale in 1904 had been zealous in the fight for the rights of Negroes and other minorities. For 21 years he was an executive office of the NAACP.

"Mr. Pickens and other officials are being persecuted on false and malicious charges of un-American activity, without fair or competent investigation, and without opportunity to be heard," the NAACP said. "The conduct of the men responsible for this attack would be more becoming to agents of the Gestapo than it is to those acting in the name of the name of the American Congrerss.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun
June 7, 1943

Negro Conference Flays Segregation

DETROIT, June 6—(AP)—Calling for an end to the "indignities of segregation and discrimination" which they said Negroes are receiving in the nation's armed forces, delegates to the war emergency conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed a four-day meeting here today.

The delegates adopted a comprehensive statement of aims, which charged:

"The treatment of Negroes in the armed services is marked by daily subjection to the indignities of segregation and discrimination, with a constant recurrence of brutalities and murders by civilian and military police. Negroes in the uniform of the nation have been beaten, mobbed, killed and lynched.

"Discrimination is serious and rampant. In spite of the need for flyers, only a few Negroes have been accepted in a segregated section of the air corps. There are no Negro commissioned officers in the navy, marine corps, and coast guard. Negro women have not been admitted to the WAVEs and SPARs in spite of their excellent showing as WAACs."

NAACP Office Proposed Here

Atlanta, Ga., World
April 7, 1943

Approved By Executive Group

The executive committee of the Atlanta NAACP met at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. last night and approved for recommendation to the membership a budget which provided for a permanent office on Auburn Avenue. Various other committees made reports.

Dr. J. W. Nicholson touched off a lively discussion when he recommended that the Atlanta Branch take out a membership in a new organization which was formed in January known as the Atlanta Council of Negro Organizations. Dr. Nicholson said the payment of $2 and the selection of two persons would enable the NAACP to become represented in the council.

Pointing out that Negroes were over organized now, and that the NAACP represented the largest membership of any of Atlanta's race organizations, C. A. Scott and Rev. M. L. King expressed opposition to the association going into the council and thereby subordinating itself to it. Rev. John C. Wright, President Harper, Mrs. Rachel Herndon and Mrs. Grace Hamilton expressed approval of the association affiliating with the council. A motion was passed to affiliate with the council, but the matter will be referred to the membership for final approval at the May meeting. This issue is expected to precipitate a lively discussion at that time.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

LENA HORNE JOINS NAACP

LOS ANGELES — Lena Horne, movie star, spurred the NAACP campaign on this week by taking out a $50 membership

---

Beaten Pastor Aids NAACP With $450

Atlanta, Ga., World
April 19, 1943

HARTFORD, Conn. — (SNS) — A joint voluntary gift of $450 made by the Hartford Citizens Committee and by Jev. J. C. Jackson yas acknowledged this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The contribution was made in appreciation of the NAACP's successful efforts in behalf of Rev. Jackson, prominent Baptist clergyman, who was beaten last fall by a white passenger on a Southern Railway train while the minister was enroute to the National Baptist Convention at Memphis. The NAACP came immediately to Rev. Jackson's aid. The case was handled by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Arthur Garfield Hays of the National NAACP legal committee.

The settlement of $3750, made out of court, was won on the grounds that a public carrier is responsible forthe safe delivery of its passengers to their destination and for the protection of such passengers against harm inflicted by fellow passengers, if the proper authorities have been duly informed of the imminence of such harm.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 22, 1943

NAACP Asks Roosevelt To Make Radio Appeal

NEW YORK, June 21—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Monday asked President Roosevelt to make a prompt radio appeal "to Americans to resist Axis and other propaganda" which the organization held responsible for such outbreaks as the one in Detroit.

In a telegram to the president, Walter White, secretary for the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"The riot which broke out in Detroit this morning . . . climaxes a condition that can be checked only by your personal intervention . . . No lesser voice than yours can arouse public opinion sufficiently against these deliberately provoked attacks which are designed to hamper war production, destroy or weaken morale, and to deny minorities, Negroes in particular, the opportunity to participate in war efforts on same basis as other Americans. We are certain that unless you act, these outbreaks will increase in number and violence."

42-1943

116 New Members Join City NAACP

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

Workers in the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign Monday night reported 116 new members and $146.35 cash, pushing the totals to 3,247 memberships and $5,977.91 cash.

The drive comes to a close Friday night, 8:30 o'clock, at the Butler Street YMCA.

MAR 2 1943

Following the reports Monday night a group picture of campaign workers was made.

Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the local branch, urged workers to close the drive with $6,000 cash and 4,000 memberships.

Twenty-two of the 37 divisions made reports during the night. The executive board reported $28.35; Division 36, $11.50, and Division 3, $10.

Encouraging remarks were made by President Harper, Attorney A. T. Walden, C. A. Scott and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn. Mr. Scott pointed out that Go. Ellis Arnall has order- a probe of the lynching of Robert Hall at Newton, and President Harper and Attorney Walden reviewed the case of Mrs. Mamie Campbell, former school teacher at Monticello who was beaten there by a white special delivery messenger.

Jim Crow Rides High in Army, Navy, Call Says

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

MAY 1 1943

[redacted] Freeze a Threat to Race, FEPC Dying, Urge Quick Action

A call to attend an emergency war conference in Detroit ,June 3 through 6 has been sent to the more than 600 branches and youth councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the United States.

"Because of the seriousness of the situation", the announcement said, "we call an emergency conference on 'The Status of the Negro in the War For Freedom.' We invite not only our branches, youth councils and college chapters but Americans of every race who recognize the seriousness of race prejudice as a menace not only to our national welfare but to general security as well."

"Although the victor and vanquished in the war are yet far from being determined, sectional, religious, class and racial prejudices not only continue to impede the war effort," the NAACP call states "but they multiply alarmingly.

"Day after day men like Rankin of Missouri spey forth anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, and anti-labor abuse on the floor of Congress without rebuke or reply. Every federal agency designed to help the ill-fed, the ill-housed and the ill-clothed as well as to train workers and increase the nation's food supply is pilloried and emasculated.

"Jim Crow rides high in the armed forces. Negro women continue to be barred from the WAVE, SPARS, and the Women's Marine Corps Reserve. American soldiers die for want of nursing while Negro nurses, eager to serve, are turned downexcept for a small quota accepted for service only in jim-crow Army units. The Red Cross pleads for blood donations but continues to segregate Negro blood plasma in violation of every law of science.

"Jobs in war industries are still barred to Negroes despite the dire necessity created by the manpoer shortage. Efforts to achieve more efficient and fuller use of the skills of Negro men and women by the FEPC brought down the wrath of powerful anti-minority fotrces on that agency so that it has been reduced to virtually complete impotence. Legislation to freeze labor already enacted will fix Negroes—patricularly the nine million in Suthern states—in their present menial and poorly paid jobs for the duration without hope or prospect of upgrading. A farm worker can move out of the county only if permited by the county agent.

"We must act now or all can be lost—not alone for ourselves but for every race or creed."

NAACP Board Condemns Treatment Accorded Jews

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

MAR 2 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—In a pledge of "unequalified and unlimited effort in behalf of the persecuted Jews of the world which includes anti-semitism in the U. S., as well as mass slaughter in Poland," the Board of Directors of the NAACP sent this week to the conference committee of the National Jewish Women's Organization the following resolution:

"Civilized human beings throughout the world of every race, creed and color, stand appalled at the cold-blooded campaign of extermination of the Jews inaugurated by Adolph Hitler. But that it is without parellels in the history of the world from its very beginning. It is not enough to denounce it as the greatest crime against civilization ever perpetrated....The most effective means of ending this slaughter is the extermination of Hitler and Hitlerism wherever they exist. To the attainment of this goal we pledge our unqualified aid."

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT NAACP LEADS HOUSING BAN FIGHT

MAR 1 4 1943

DETROIT, Mich., March 11—Refusal of Herbert Emmerich, FPHA, to rescind the ban against Negroes at Willow Lodge Housing project brought from 20 leading citizens here this week a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that he review and correct Emmerich's decision.

The telegram was sent after a conference with Emmerich at which Gloster Current, Detroit branch executive secretary, Leslie Perry, NAACP Washington Bureau and Louis Martin of the Michigan Chronicle were chief spokesmen.

The conference lasted two hours and Emmerich who had stated that housing in defense areas follow established community patterns refused to lift the ban against Negro applicants. This in spite of the fact that these same Negro applicants worked side by side daily with white workers in the nearby war production centers. Mixed occupancy has been unanimously approved by whites in this area. The next move in the housing fight is now up to John Blandford, chief of the National Housing Administration.

A highlight of the housing conference was the statement of one of the delegates, an elderly Negro who stood before Emmerich's desk and said simply: "I am 60 days older than the President, and I believe I am doing as much for the war. I have one boy in North Africa with the army, another in Australia, and one here who will be sent I don't know where. I don't want those boys to come back to have someone tell them where they cannot live."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

THE NAACP DESERVES SUPPORT

MAY 6 1943

The annual drive for memberships in the Des Moines Branch, NAACP started May 3. Last year the membership was doubled ending with a roll of 670. This year the quota of 1,000 has been set and it is hoped that the desired goal will be reached.

The NAACP deserves the support of every citizen in Des Moines. We can best justify this statement by setting forth its objectives which are: (1) the ending of lynching; (2) the ending of peonage and the debt slavery of southern farmers and sharecroppers; (3) the ending of disfranchisement; (4) the abolition of injustices, particularly in criminal procedure, based solely upon color or race; (5) equitable distribution of funds for public education; (6) abolition of segregation and discrimination based on race or color; (7) equality of opportunity to work in all fields, with equal pay for equal work; (8) abolition of discrimination against Negroes in the right of collective bargaining through membership in organized labor.

The Bystander goes further and states that any man who does not believe in these objectives is not in favor of winning the war and the peace; is one of those creatures who buries his head in the sand and closes his eyes to the principles ennunciated in the four freedoms.

The national organization has been fighting against abuse of darker races for many years; the local branch likewise. And much progress has been made. There still remains a great task before us for there are many people even in high places who do not believe a Negro is entitled to the protection and benefits guaranteed by the constitution. This type is militant about his beliefs and oftentimes overshadows the fellow who takes the right stand. He does a lot of damage in the name of free speech.

MAY 6 1943

But we are making progress, not by sabotaging our government, not by violent methods but in an orderly legal fashion that is bound to be more lasting.

However, we cannot make progress without leadership, the type which the NAACP has provided during its existence. And that leadership becomes stronger in proportion that Negroes and white people lend their support by swelling its numbers, and giving the moral backing so necessary in any movement of this kind.

If America, and the world for that matter, is to have any lastnig peace it must not only stand for but also practice the things for which the NAACP stands.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

—By Drew Pearson

Halifax Praised Idea For Commission to India

The full story of Lord Halifax's visit with Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never been told. It was probably the first time a British Ambassador conferred with a prominent Negro leader.

APR 27 1943

The first conference occurred in New York City just a year ago and came close to having reverberating consequences. White, who heads one of the most important Negro organizations in the United States, had some correspondence with Prime Minister Churchill regarding the status of Negroes in the British West Indies. Churchill forwarded the correspondence to his Ambassador in Washington, who in turn conferred with White at the home of Thomas Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan firm, in New York.

Viscount Halifax, one of the most courteous and scholarly envoys Britain has ever sent to the United States, opened the conversation with some remarks about Negro war morale in the United States, the importance of keeping that morale high, and the work Walter White was doing toward it.

This brought the following remark from White:

"Your Excellency, do you want to confine this conversation to the United States or may we talk about other parts of the world which affect the United States."

Indian Independence

LORD HALIFAX looked a bit surprised, but replied that he would be glad to talk about the entire world. Whereupon White pointed out that the Indian question had a great effect upon Negroes in the United States and their war morale. He added that he understood the British position regarding India that independence could not be separated from the clash of Mohammedan-Hindu races, etc. He said he also understood that the English resented the visits of American officials in India to study the question of independence.

"Therefore I would like to make this suggestion," continued White. "Why not send a commission of top-ranking Americans to India to advise and consult sympathetically with you regarding the entire Indian question?

"I suggest, for instance, a commission including Wendell Willkie, leader of the 'loyal opposition' to President Roosevelt; also Justice Felix Frankfurter, and, third, a prominent American Negro. I suggest this because of the effect it would have not only upon the Indians and the Chinese, but on the Negroes of the United States and the millions of colored races in the Pacific."

APR 27 1943

White went on to point out that with the Japs on the Burmese border (as they were in March, 1942) nothing could influence Indians more and give them more confidence in British pledges regarding the future than a friendly American commission of this kind.

Lord Halifax leaned forward, tapped White on the knee and said: "You know, that's the most practical suggestion I've heard."

White also proposed an international commission to protect India from Jap invaders. He suggested that the commission be commanded by General MacArthur, with one Chinese general, one Indian officer and one British officer.

Roosevelt Consulted

WITH the British Ambassador's consent, the plan was presented to President Roosevelt, who in turn asked Undersecretary of State Welles to confer with White. Welles had several talks wtih White, and felt that the idea would help to counter the arguments of Gandhi and Hehru that the United States was working with the British to continue British imperialism.

At that particular moment, the Japs were advancing almost daily toward India, the Indian population was apathetic and many leaders seemed ready to go over to the Japs. Something had to be done to stir up Indian self-resistance.

APR 27 1943

However, after further conversations among the State Department, the White House and the British Embassy, it was decided that this was not the moment to appoint American commissions to cooperate with India.

Several weeks passed, then months. Gandhi and other Indian leaders were imprisoned. The Japs turned toward Australia and the Solomons. Later White called at the British Embassy. Lord Halifax received him most cordinally, as always, but with no enthusiasm for White's previous idea.

"You know," remarked the Ambassador philosophically, "the greatest mistake the Japanese made was not to follow up Singapore immediately. Now the danger to India is over."

HITLERISM HERE AND ABROAD TARGET OF NAACP CONFAB

MAY 16 1943

Chicago, Ill.

MAY 16 1943

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—In an all-out drive against Hitler at home and abroad, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will replace its annual conference this year with a 3-day emergency meeting in Detroit, June 3-6, on the "Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom."

The climax of the conference which will open at 8 p.m. Thursday, June 3, will be the presentation of the Spingarn Award on Sunday, June 6, to Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. It is anticipated that the award will be made in the presence of 50,000 spectators at the Briggs Stadium here, home of the Detroit Tigers baseball club.

MAY 16 1943

Hastie resigned early this year from the War department in a protest against the perpetuation of discriminatory practices by the department. Paul Robeson will sing at this demonstration, in which such public figures as Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Philip Murray, CIO president, and Congressman Will Rogers Jr., of California have been invited to participate.

MAY 16 1943

At the conference, which promises to be the greatest in the history of the association, an effective program for determining methods for fighting segregation and insult against Negroes while the war is still in progress and for presenting the Negro's cause to the peace conference when it is held will be developed.

Plans will also be made for formulating and executing the inclusion of the Negro in this and other countries in the planning and direction of a post-war world.

MAY 16 1943

Among the topics which will be discussed are: "The Right to Work"; "Legal Barriers to the Full Use of Minorities in the Winning of the War," "The Press, Radio and Motion Pictures," "The Negro Church in the Fight to Win the War," "Barriers to the Negro Farmers' Participation in Winning the War."

Chattanooga Tenn. Labor World. Apr. 9, 1943

Congress Urged to Push Legislation Against Poll Tax, Lynching

New York City—Warning that "lynching and disfranchisement are two practices which dampen the enthusiasm for the war among those who are their victims" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged 468 senators and representatives who have not already done so to sign discharge petitions on the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills now on the Speaker's desk.

"The Axis utilizes lynching and discrimination," the NAACP reminded the congressmen, "in radio broadcasts to prove to the majority of the people of the world whose skins are brown, yellow or black that our country is not sincere when it declares that it is fighting a war for democracy.

"The most effective answer to such charges," the letter to the congressmen said, "is to bring our practices in accord with our announced war aims by eradication of these and all other undemocratic practices."

Guardian Boston, Mass

JOIN THE NAACP

MAY 1 1943

On work done and in process of being done, the NAACP bases its appeal for new members. The record of achievement is an impressive tribute not only to intelligent and aggressive NAACP leadership but to the splendid support volunteered by rank and file members. Announcement of the year's membership drive lists some of the NAACP work as follows:

MAY 1 1943

"In the courts the NAACP has had conspicuous success, winning hundreds of cases in the lower courts and sixteen victories in the United States Supreme Court. These victories, seemingly far away in a "high" court, are really of the greatest importance because they affect the basic rights of colored citizens and pave the way for steady progress all down the line. The legal milestones: Statute disfranchising colored through grandfather clause declared unconstitutional; City residential segregation ordinance declared unconstitutional; mob-dominated court trial held not due process of law; white primary law barring colored from Democratic primary held unconstitutional; enabling act barring colored from Democratic primary held unconstitutional; excluding colored from jury panel where the victim is colored declared unconstitutional."

MAY 1 1943

The foregoing is a sample of the able work the Association is doing. On its record the organization deserves the support of all liberty loving citizens. When the solicitor calls, sign your name and pay the "joining fee" of one dollar—more if you want to—and share in the great campaign the NAACP is carrying on for full democracy in the United States. It is a glorious, unselfish fight. Get into it with the NAACP.

MAY 1 1943

Hastie Grateful For NAACP Medal

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—William H. Hastie, formally acknowledged this week his designation as Spingarn medalist for 1942.

In a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hastie, who in protest against War Department policies on the Negro, resigned recently from the post of Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, said:

"I deeply appreciate this honor and the responsibility which goes with it. I hope that the award will serve to symbolize the union of a great number of Americans, white as well as colored, in their uncompromising opposition to racial bigotry, segregation and discrimination."

APR 13

For the past twenty-seven years the Spingarn Award, a gold medal has been given annually the American Negro has made "the highest and noblest achievement during the preceding year or years.

White Man Sends Check To Aid Misery in Detroit

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22—(ANP)—A Minneapolis white man, a certified public accountant, with offices in the Builders Exchange, sent an unsolicited $25 to the Minneapolis NAACP membership drive this week.

In a letter to Cecil Newman, a campaign worker, the donor said: "The enclosed $25 is sent to you with the hope that it might help in relieving some of the misery created in Detroit."

JUL 1943

NAACP BOARD HITS TREATMENT OF JEWS

MAR 6 1943

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

MAR 6 1943

NEW YORK, Mar. 4—In a pledge of "unqualified and unlimited effort in behalf of the persecuted Jews of the world which includes anti-semitism in the U.S. as well as mass slaughter in Poland," the Board of Directors of the NAACP sent this week to the conference committee of the National Jewish Women's Organization the following resolution:

"Civilized human beings thoughout the world of every race, creed and color, stand appalled at the cold-blooded campaign of extermination of the Jews inaugurated by Adolph Hitler. But it is not enough to be shocked at a crime so vast and sinister that it is without parallel in the history of the world from its very beginning. It is not enough to denounce it as the greatest crime against civilization ever perpetrated. . . The most effective means of endin this slaughter is the extermination of Hitler and Hitlerism wherever they exist. To the attainment of this goal we pledge our unqualified aid."

MAR 6 1943

42-1943

An Impressive Record

The Annual Report, being a review of the activities and efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 1942, has just been made public. In scope and in magnitude, the report reflects a remarkable grasp upon the popular imagination and loyalty of the American Negro.

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 5 1943

The Association [illegible]ds five lynchings for the year, including Cleo Wright at Sikeston, Mo.; Willie Vinson, Texarkana, Texas; Charlie Lang and Ernest Green, two 14 year old youths of Quitman, Mi[illegible]; and Howard Wash of Laurel, Miss.

The report goes somewhat into particulars o tne matter of discrimination in War Industries. It takes cognizance of the treatment of Negroes in the Armed Forces. Education and Legal Defense, very properly, occupied a significant place in the Association's report to the people, including ten cases of teachers' salaries, extending from Missouri to Georgia. Besides the Association's attack upon the White Primaries in Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina and in Alabama, the report reveals a great welter of civil of police brutlity throughout the country.

From the public point view, cooperation and sympathetic support was never more manifest. Over ninety branchese were organized and granted new charter. The work of the Association was brought to the attention of the public through many magazines and nearly 350 odd white dailies.

Quoting from the report of its Detroit resolutions Committee, the Association says: "This war against Hitler and his junior partners is not merely a military war; it is a political war as well. Therefore, we do raise and will continue to raise with all the vigor of which we are capable, these issues of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, denial of employment in war industries, brutality against Negro soldiers by prejudiced military and local civilian police in some areas. We raise these issues because we stand for justice. We will not abandon our fight for racial justice during the war. We have made progress along these lines and will continue to make more if we do not slacken our efforts."

Negro Americans have a great sense of pride in the work and accomplishments of this Association. They know that they have a stake in it. The Association has been on the firing line for nearly 35 years and the fact that it has never even been suspected of "selling out" or compromising on any matters which abridged or sought to deny full citizenship rights to all, is eloquent testimony to its worth and standing among Negro people. Greater things remain to be done. And despite the amazing growth in branches and youth chapters greater gifts and support should be given to the organization by substantial citizens in addition to support from membership revenues.

Advises Race To Be More Militant

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— Committing herself more then she has at other interviews with the group since she arrived here, Pearl Buck, world famous author, told the NAACP youth council last week that Negroes must be 'still more militant' for their rights. The meeting held at the 28th street YMCA.

Miss Buck urged that Negroes be "more vocal" when their rights are violated. "Nothing that is evil likes the light of day," she said "Draw your problems to the attention of as wide section of the nation as possible. I am a great believer in making a lot of noise when one is oppressed.

"I believe that the vital world forces of today are moving against imperialism. I believe that you young ~~will live to see the day when~~ all segregation and all discrimination will be wiped out in the United States."

NAACP Urges People Act to Kill Filibuster

Daily Worker

NOV 22 1943

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A call to all persons who want the poll tax abolished to write their senators and demand that cloture (limited debate) be adopted, was issued this week by the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Sixteen southern Senators have made a brazen declaration in advance that they are united to carry on a filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill," said the NAACP statement. "The answer to the above must be thousands of letters from citizens and voters urging their Senator to adopt the cloture rule.

"The poll tax Senators are trying to give the impression that cloture means 'gag' rule and that the great American ideal of free debate will be endangered. This is not true. Adoption of the cloture rule means only that each Senator will be limited to one hour of speech-making on the bill. Thus it will give anyone who has a legitimate argument ample opportunity to state it. On the other hand, it will prevent a Senator like Bilbo talking for two or three days on the bill.

NOV 22 1943

"Cloture requires a two - thirds vote in the Senate and every voter should write his Senator urging him to vote for cloture."

NAACP Fights Ga. Work-Fight Order

Afro-American

1943

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA (ANP) — The Atlanta NAACP lodged a protest on Wednesday with Gov. Ellis B. Arnall and sought a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe of a warning issued by the mayor of Barnesville to "men and women, who have been employed as cooks and nurses and who are not now employed" to work or be prosecuted.

The warning, printed on a circular, according to the Atlanta branch's legal redress committee, "is directed at domestic servants who have been receiving pensions and allottments from the government, and who, presumably, are not now working on account of such support."

AUG 2[illegible] 1943

All Dom[illegible] Colored

Virtually all domestic servants in Barnesville, it was pointed out, are colored and the warning order is "inherently capable of producing disharmony and dissatisfaction in our ranks."

NAACP officials said this appeared to be an effort to keep colored women employed at low wages as domestic servants to white families while members of these families go out and make high wages in factories engaged in war production.

War Dept. Gets Prejudice Fight

Defender

Chicago., Ill.—

By JOHN LeFLORE

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MOBILE, Ala.—A vigorous protest with the War Department has been filed by the Southern Regional Conference of NAACP against continued widespread discrimination barring Negroes from training and skilled jobs at the vast Brookley Field Army air depot here.

During early spring Brig. Gen. James A. Mollison, commanding officer at the field, was called upon by the Southern NAACP movement to take steps that would correct the discriminatory conditions denying Negroes equitable participation in training and employment there. The general directed the organization to have witnesses give testimony to representatives of the Inspector General's office. Discrimination in thirteen various training and employment categories was cited by those who testified, but to date there has been no tangible evidence offered by Brookley field officials that they intend doing anything about the conditions complained of.

NAACP To Press

Assault Case In Charleston S. C.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

SEP 10 1943

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The Charleston [illegible]P branch is planning further action a[illegible] white police officer, who, Saturday night, August 28, was dismissed from the police force and fined 75 days under charges of attempting to assault criminally three young colored women while off duty. A white taxi driver, arrested as an accessory in the case, was fined 25 days in jail in the night session of police court, at the same time.

The three young women, ages 19, 16 and 15, were en route to their jobs at The Citadel about 4:30 the morning of August 28, and were stopped by three white men, one of them in a police uniform, at Lee and America Streets ,and were asked where they were going. Explaining they were en route to work, the trio continued, but a short distance later, they were stopped by the man in an officer's uniform who had [illegible]d a taxi.

SEP 10 1943

THE man told the young women that "somebody told me one of you is carrying a knife" and made each undress to the waist. Finding no weapon, he ordered the three into the waiting taxi and they drove to Meeting and Huger Streets where a white soldier and a colored man were standing. Quickly changing routes, the car was driven deep into a dark road on the city dump not far away where the women were forced to undress completely. It was here that the attempted assault occurred.

When the women protested, they were put back into the taxi and driven to the gates at the Citadel and told not to mention the incident. They immediately reported to their superintendent and a quick hunt was launched to find the taxi cab. Finally located several hours later, the driver said he had nothing to do with the incident. It was through him that the officer was located and put under arrest.

SEP 10 1943

NAACP Spent $26,000 in '42

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

OCT 2 1943

The NAACP's 1942 report shows income of $113,969 and expenses of $96,849.

The income included $69,000 from memberships, $13,000 from contributions and $5,000 from sale of Christmas seals.

Expenses included: Salaries, $43,155; P[illegible] $4,06[illegible]nting, $4,800; D[illegible]eau, $4[illegible] Printing of bulletin, $7,980.

Executives traveled 180,000 miles attending 1166 meetings at a cost of $7,900. This is $7 a meeting and about 4 cents a mile.

Crisis Circulation 20,000

The Crisis, with a circulation of 20,000, had an increase of $20,000 in income ($4,000 of it advertising) and expenses of $23,000.

The Association's report of the year's work lists advertising in printing race discrimination in war industries and the armed services. It aided in the fight to pass an anti-poll tax bill, and filed suits in several States to equalize teachers' salaries and to open State universities to colored students.

It [illegible] the fight against jim crow in Federal housing and investigated four lynchings.

It opened an office in Washington in order to watch more closely legislation affecting colored people.

Cash reports indicate that the number of association's paid members is around 120,000.

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

JUL 17 1943

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization which should have the support of every liberty-loving citizen in America. This body should have universal backing because it fights the battles of the oppressed with the weapons provided by our American system of constitutional government—the N. A. A. C. P. sues out in court, it exercises pressure on our state and national governments, and it urges all citizens to vote.

DR. JACKSON

In suing out in court this body frequently bases its action on the much used first section of the 14th amendment, in exercising pressure by the use of the lobby it follows the technique of all strong national organizations and in urging citizens to vote, it is erecting safeguards against the decay of our system of government by the people. Though bitterly opposed in the South this organization is one of America's strongest agencies for the preservation of democracy.

HAS FOUGHT FOR 33 YEARS

For thirty-three years the NAACP, has fought to abolish the system of Jim Crow; it has fought for equal justice under the law; for equal opportunity in education; for a free ballot; for equal opportunity in employment; for the abolition of segregated residential ghettos; for the provision of health facilities on an equal basis; and for the wiping out of lynching. In fighting these battles this body is striking a blow at the position [illegible]feriority assigned the Negro by most American people from the days of his importation from Africa to the present time.

JUL 17 1943

That the NAACP is growing in prestige and influence no one would deny. Once denied entrance into the South-land, like the abolition societies of old, this body now maintains branches in every southern state and some of its members are courageous enough to challenge the system of discrimination and inequality which surrounds them. School boards are frequently shocked to have a group of NAACP Negroes or "NAACP minded" Negroes tell them that they should equalize the salaries of teachers peacefully or otherwise be carried to court.

Said one school board to a delegation of Negroes recently: "This is the first time in our history that we have had persons of your race to tell us what to do." So indignant was this [illegible] over the "audacity" of this delegation that they abruptly ended their own meeting and left the Negroes standing.

BRANDED AS RADICAL

Like all forerunners of liberalism the NAACP has been branded as radical, revolutionary, and a "crack pot" organization designed to cripple the nation. Thus it was in the beginning also with the women's rights movement, with the woman's suffrage movement, with free public schools, with the northern abolitionists with the labor unions, and with the farmers' organizations. One by one such leaders of these movements as Frances Wright, Susan B. Anthony, Horace Mann, William Lloyd Garrison, and Samuel Gompers were stigmatized as the arch enemies of society.

These movements for a better America are scorned at first but after a long time the public is won over to an acceptance of the reforms of the so-called radicals. The very fact that the NAACP is growing, that branches can be established in the South, that some of its numerous court victories are actually carried out, is a sure indication that this body, like all the great reform bodies, will be accepted eventually as a God-send to our country.

And just as we now regard the great leaders of the many "rights" movements as the builders of a more democratic America, so will we regard Walter White, the leader of the movement for the "rights" of Negroes.

Perhaps this message is clear: every liberty loving citizen must join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and work hard for the promotion of the "rights" of the group it is designed to help. To help this organization is to help save America.

Former Athlete Accuses NAACP

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LOS ANGELES—(ANP) — Tony Doran, former football star at Xavier university and a relative by marriage to Lena Horne, famous movie actress, charged last week that he NAACP was negligent in representing him in an assault and battery case that resulted in his being sentenced to a 30-day jail term.

Doran said that Atty. Thomas Griffith, president of the local branch, accepted a retainers fee after his arrest but failed to bring the matter up before the NAACP explaining that it was not of the nature of cases usually investigated by the organiation.

The ex-athlete related that his trouble began when he engaged three white workers at the Calship corporation war plant where he was employed in a first fight after he had been called insulting names. He said [illegible] Boilermakers Union of which he was a member, objected to him and sought his removal when it was learned he was a Negro. This circumstance resulted in the name calling and the subsequent altercation.

Doran upon his arrest is said to have asked Miss Horne to aid him, and she allegedly wired an appeal to Walter White, executive secretar of the NAACP, in New York. White sent a telegram to Griffith, according to Doran, but the latter refused to act.

Indignation has been expressed ovtr the case because of the popularity of Doran here and the extenuating circumstances surrounding the case. Unless the sentence is vacated Doran, it is felt, will be forced to serve out the sentence.

Claims 'Bama Had Lynching

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (ANP)— Circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of Willie Lee Cooper, on Aug. 9 at Beatrice, Ala., fits all the definitions of a lynching, the Birmingham branch NAACP charged Wednesoday in a request that state and federal authorities make a searching investigation of the case.

Officials of the local branch charged that Cooper, a garage mechanic, employed by Edward and Wilbert Owens, white, of Monroeville, Va., one of whom is a deputy sheriff left his job without notice, was hunted down by the two Owens brothers aided by Sheriff Nichols of Monroe County, and that when Owens found Cooper he took him away in an automobile. The rest of the story is one [illegible]fortune and death.

Add 6,500 Voters in NAACP Drive

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE. — An estimated 6,500 persons prepared to vote as a result of the NAACP's Votes for Victory campaign during the past five months, an AFRO survey revealed this week.

Of this total, over 3,000 were newcomers who declared intentions in either Room 302 or 13 in the Court House, Calvert and Fayette Streets.

NOV 13 1943

The last-minute pilgrimage to register in Room 123 [illegible] and Saturday was said to be the largest ever to descend on the reg-

nita Mitchell, Randall Tyns, NAACP executive secretary, said that a citizenship school would begin within the next few weeks.

Among the lessons to be taught new voters throughout the city will be the operation of the voting machines and election laws.

Mrs. Naomi Toppin, 66, of 806 Druid Hill Avenue, who has lived in Baltimore all of her life, waited in line six hours to register Friday. Another to register was Mrs. Alma Parker, 2421 Huron Street, wife of a Tuskegee Army School pilot.

Mrs. Mary Bradley, 60, of 837 N. Central Avenue, told the AFRO she didn't mind waiting—not to vote.

The last person in line Friday, Miss Elizabeth Hall, 2000 McCulloh Street, a Glenn L. Martin worker, came from work and stood three hours, typical of the sacrifices many war workers made to register.

In Line for the Duration

Frank Alford, shipyard worker, of 1304 E. Monument Street, and Edgar Brown, carpenter, and Walter Johnson, shipyard worker, both of 837 W. Franklin Street, stayed in line five hours Saturday.

Alford worked the night before, while the later two took a day off. "We're here to register and we're not going home until we register," the men chorused.

First Lady And Jean Muir At NAACP Confab

Daily World

Youth Conference Being Held At Lincoln University

Atlanta, Georgia

CHESTER COUNTY, Pa.—(SNS) —Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, movie star Jean Muir and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary will be among the speakers when students from colleges throughout the country gather at NAACP Youth Meet here October 29 through 31.

This year Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., plays host to the Fifth Annual Student Conference of the NAACP.

OCT 29 1943

Recently returned from a tour during which she visited Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand and Guadacanal, Mrs. Roosevelt will address the delegates representing more than 7,000 students from as far west as Oklahoma and as far south as Florida.

Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley, NAACP director of youth work, stated this week that the conference will be an instructional meeting to post students on techniques for the procurement of a full franchise for the Negro in America, equality in education, and on the problems of organized labor. A program of activity for college students to carry back to the schools will be formulated.

Among the discussion leaders and consultants for the conference will be: Lawrence P. Reddick, Curator of Schomberg Collection, "Overcoming Anti-Negro Propaganda;" Douds, Regional Director, National Labor Board, "Labor;" Jean Muir, "Negro and Motion Pictures;" Ella Baker, Director of Branches, "Consumer Cooperatives;" Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, "Equalization of Teachers' Salaries;" William Hastie, Dean of Howard School, "B[illegible]."

OCT 29 1943

Also appearing on the program are: Dr. Walter L. Wright, President, Lincoln University, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Professor of History, Virginia State College, Mr. Guichard Parris, Mgr. Augrapa Tool Corp., formerly Regional Director, NYA; John A. Davis, Director of Review and Analysis, FEPA, Samuel A. Rosenberg, Division of History, Hampton Institute, Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell, Dean of Women, Hampton Institute, Roy Wilkins, Assistant secretary, NAACP, Editor of the Crisis, Rev. James H. Robinson, member of NAACP Boar dof Directors, Dr. Channing Tobias, Senior Secretary, Colored Work, YMCA, Member of NAACP Board of Directors.

Dr. Tinsley

Journal and Guide

Reelected To NAACP

Norfolk, Virginia

RICHMOND—Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond dentist, was reelected last Sunday to the presidency of the Virginia State Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the eighth annual meeting held at Leigh Street Methodist Church.

Selected to serve with Dr. Tinsley were H. E. Fauntleroy, of Petersburg, vice-president; S. W. Robinson, III, Richmond secretary; Ethel M. Haile, of Petersburg, staff secretary; and Dr. S. F. Coppa[illegible] Nor[illegible] [illegible]asurer.

NOV 13 1943

Speakers at the closing session, attended by almost 200 delegates from various parts of Virginia, were Miss Ella J. Baker, national director of NAACP branches; Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University, and Dr. Tinsley.

42-1943

NEGRO'S POSITION MUST BE CLEAR, HASTIE SAYS

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 7 1943

DETROIT, Mich. — (SNS) — Cheered Sunday by thousands of delegates attending the NAACP War Emergency Conference, Judge William H. Hastie, after receiving the Spingarn Medal, declared:

"The Negro's position must be clear. To estabblish and maintain that position every energy must be bent. Simply, we shall insist that the federal government deal with all of us as individual Americans and not as black and white groups. We shall not accept any compromise that subordinates national authority within its proper fields to local practices and policies which are pernicious and evil. We shall insist that even as one nation there shall be one national policy of democratic action and that government measure its action by that policy alone."

Continuing, he said:

"Freedom is both a state of mind and a physical and legal condition. A large part of slavery is thinking and feeling and acting like an inferior. A large part of emancipation is thinking and feeling and acting like a free man.

"One of our greatest Americans told us long ago that a nation cannot endure "half slave and half free." The Negro is saying today that as an individual, within himself, he cannot remain and does not remain half slave and half free.

Moreover the Negro is showing by his militancy that, being emancipated in spirit, he is compelled by every instinct and demand of his inner self to resist to the utmost every act of government, of the community or of other individuals which denies to him the full expression of his free spirit. Our friends like to pat us on the head and tell us how much progress we have made in less than a hundred years since chattel slavery. But they too often have missed the essential point that we are now in mind and spirit free men. We are unable to stop and look back with satisfaction that we have come half way along the road to the heritage of free men. We can only look forward and drive forward toward the day when we are outwardly accepted as we inwardly feel—accepted as full citizens in a society of free men. If I have been able in some measure to help America to understand that we are thus emancipated and that we must behave accordingly, then I have by so much contributed to clearing up the muddle-headed traditional thinking about the Negro which still prevents America from dealing intelligently and effectively with domestic issues.

BIG MISTAKE

'Let me repeat this basic premise. It is the fundamental mistake of millions of well meaning white Americans who consider themselves friends of the Negro that they do not comprehend the phenomenon of that free spirit which will not rest, or be quiet or be grateful—or any of those other things which many people think the Negro ought to be—so long as a racial group are denied any of the privileges of other free men. Such is the dilemma of many southerners who believe themselves to be liberal men of good will, and of well meaning government officials in Washington, in Detroit and elsewhere. They are caught between the upper millstone of the Negro's free and dauntless spirit and the lower millstone of intolerant insistence by those who demand that the Negro be kept in his place.

'The army is deciding for millions of men and women where they shall go, where they shall stay, with whom they shall live and how, everyday for more years than we dare guess. Work and play, the daily experiences which shape human attitudes and outlooks, education in the broadest sense, are under military control. When the army exercising this tremendous power determines to separate white and black into separate organizations, it makes its first and most serious sociological decision. When it determined to train white and black officers together, it made its most constructive sociological decision. When it asked for segregated blood banks, it accepted the most vicious sociological theory of Nazi Germany. When it pursues a vacillating policy as to segregated or non-segregated facilities in army camps, or when it fears to risk an aggressive program of education for racial tolerance among our soldiers, it defeats our commn purpose of welding an irresistible force, capable of fighting to the death for a free world.

MIDDLE GROUND

"Here again, the effort to find a middle ground satifies no one. Many military officials have expressed to me their bewilderment that the army's compromise program is attacked just as much as the navy's unspeakably bad racial practices. Yet the explanation is simple. The navy will have no Negro officers. Every democratic force in America must be mobilized against the outright fascism of our naval administration. On the other hand the army breaks with domestic fascists when it commissions more than 3,000 Negro officers. Yet, it equally antagonizes the free spirit of the Negro when it segregates these officers to satisfy prejudiced sensibilities and makes every effort to avoid placing them where they will exercise authority over white officers or enlisted men. So the army's very real advance beyond the extreme reaction of the navy still is unsatisfactory to all concerned.

"The army is providing just one more illustration of a fact which we must drive home again and again until all America understands it. Segregation results inevitably in discrimination and inferior treatment.

"One additional illustration seems worth mentioning. Our specialists in the professional and technical fields are largely wasted in a segregated army. When Negro doctors in the army are limited to the service of Negro patients the result is that they have no opportunity to serve on the staffs of army general hospitals where there is greatest need and use for specialists. The shortage of key medical personnel in the army is well known. But the basic scheme of segregation does not permit the effective use of the Negro specialist to help meet this critical need.

"The same thing is true in other fields. This spring the army announced a two year program to train 10,000 men with mathematics and general scientific background to be meteorologists serving as weather officers of the air corps and at army air fields all over the earth. But young Negroes with scientific training cannot be used in this program under the segregated system. Under that system a Negro cannot serve as weather officer at an army air station unless there is a whole Negro unit of which he can be a part. A Negro specialist doing his skilled job as the only Negro in a group of fellow Americans will not be tolerated.

"Such is the price to pay for compromising with evil and stupid notions. It is no less than tragic to see large numbers of high ranking members of the military establishment spending a large part of their time and effort trying to make jim crow work in so vast an organization as the army. The wastage of effort and energy and valuable man hours is terrific, and the results can never be good or worthwhile.

"I believe the nation is coming to realize the truth and the importance of these considerations. Americans can be convinced that there is no solution short of treating men and women according to their individual deserts and not with reference to membership in any racial or religious group. But they cannot be convinced by humoring their prejudices. Therefore our own program must be bold and uncompromising.

"As we shape such a program and fill in its details, I believe one factor will appear again and again and will loom larger and larger. I have in mind the important and increasing part played by the national government in influencing our daily lives. During the war this is happening through the army and navy and public control of defense industry. After the war the influence of nationally financed education, social services and housing added to these traditional governmental activity will be decisive of major trends in our way of living."

NAACP State Conference Ends: M. F. Field New Head

Bystander
Des Moines, Io

JUL 8 1943

Marshalltown, Ia.—The State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed its fourth annual session at the Cumberland Presbyterian church here Sunday evening after electing as new president, Atty. M. F. Fields of Waterloo, to succeed Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, of Des Moines. The next session will be held at Ottumwa at a date to be set by the executive council.

Other officers are: Ike Smalls, Des Moines, first vice president; Rev. Paul L. Scott, Mason City, second vice president; Mrs. Rose Bannon Johnson, Marshalltown, secretary; Miss Clara Webb, Des Moines, assistant secretary; Mrs. Samuel Morrow, Marshalltown, youth director; Rev. A. R. Parks, Cedar Rapids, treasurer.

Executive board members: Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, Rev. S. A. Nelson of Marshalltown, Mrs. Lydia Page of Waterloo, Judge Thomas J. Guthrie of Des Moines and Bernard F. McGuinn of Ottumwa.

Officers of the State Youth Councils are: Margaret Dobbins, Marshalltown, president; Pearl Spencer, Marshalltown, first vice president; Jane Johnson, second vice president; Idella Cushingberry, Des Moines, secretary; Freda De Sleet, Des Moines, assistant secretary; Jean Nolan, Marshalltown, treasurer.

These officers were installed by Atty. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, a member of the National NAACP board.

Honor Founder

Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, founder and president for the past three years was elected president emeritus and presented a beautiful Nylon toilet set.

The outstanding feature of the session was the awarding of the Ike Smalls Trophy, a silver loving cup donated by Ike Smalls, president of the Des Moines Branch, which will be awarded each year to the branch bringing in the best report of work done during the preceding year.

This first award went to the Cedar Rapids Branch, which had been organized less than one year, the Des Moines Branch being ruled ineligible to compete because it has a membership of more than six hundred and there is no other Branch in the state half its size.

The Conference adopted resolutions calling upon President Roosevelt to stop the mistreatment of Negroes in the armed forces and the discrimination against Negroes employed in the defense plants and calling upon Governor Hickenlooper to integrate Negroes into the state guard of Iowa.

Other Resoleions

The Iowa State Conference of Branches wholeheartedly endorsed the "Statement to the Nation" adopted by the Emergency conference of the NAACP at Detroit, June 6; deplored the racial intolerance and wave of violence in the nation and especially the treatment of Negroes in the armed services, pointing out "that such conduct definitely slows up the war effort" and asked that the "President of the United States speak to the nation on the subject calling for peace and harmony within our ranks on the home front."

The conference further commended Walter White and other members of the national staff for their efforts and stand in helping to promote peace and harmony in industry and various industrial centers; recommended to the local branches of Iowa "that they interest themselves in the equal enforcement of the ordinances of their respective communities, and the laws of the state of Iowa, and that Negroes in the various communities should not ask for special privileges, but insist that the law be enforced as to Negroes and whites equally."

The conference urged the local branches to "institute and carry out educational programs to the end that racial intolerance may be wiped out in the various communities of this state;" recommended that the president of the state conference "confer with the commandant of the Naval Air Base at Ottumwa, Iowa, to the end that his cooperation and assistance may be had in promoting the welfare of Negro sailors at that base."

NAACP Asks Housing Body Probe Of Detroit Jim Crow

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DETROIT, Michigan—(SNS)—A report that Negroes are to be segregated into 300 units of the Eight Mile Road Housing Project here and barred entirely from the Willow Lodge Project was relayed this week by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to its national office for investigation.

The NAACP wired Herbert Emmerich, commissioner of the National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C., to verify the announcement and ask if it met with that office's approval.

"Will you also advise us if the following are correct," the NAACP asked, "that the Ford Motor Company, the United Automobile Workers CIO, and all other parties to the situation favor bi-racial occupancy of dormitories in other housing units; that Mr. Reeder and Col. Stark also favored such arrangement and reported to you that employees' unions and others favored such procedure; that despite these facts you vetoed local plans for non-segregation, non-discriminatory occupancy, and ordered segregation at Eight Mile Road Project and barring of all Negroes from the Ypsilanti Project. If these facts are correct, we believe a serious mistake has been made. Vacillation of housing authorities and the yielding to pressures by the National Workers League and other groups since indicted by federal government in Sojourner Truth Project led to disorders, photographs of which are now being used by axis agents among Arabs in North Africa to great embarrassment of General Eisenhower in prosecution of war. To avoid similar trouble, we ask you to reverse immediately decision enforcing segregation and discrimination if such decision has been made."

FEB 16 1943

JEFFRIES' "WHITE PAPER" IS SCORED; NAACP URGES FEDERAL ACTION IN RIOTS

Informer
Houston, Texas

DETROIT, Mich.—Coupled with voicing condemnation of the Detriot mayor's "white paper," absolving the police force, the N. A. A.C.P. this week renewed its effort to get federal action taken against rioting.

In a memorandum to the White House on June 29, concerning the epidemic of riots throughout the nation the association tersely outlined the causes and results of these outbreaks and made 13 recommendations for the alleviation of racial strife in the 17 or more fever spots in the United States where rioting is likely to break out at any moment.

Suggestions Made

The suggestions, which were specific in respect to the Detroit situation. were also applicable to the country at large, the NAACP said. They included:

1. The urging by the NAACP once again as it has repeatedly urged for the past two years, a fireside chat appealing to the people of the country to refrain from rioting, pointing out the global nature of the problem of race and the utilization by our enemies of reports of rioting.

2. Retention of federal troops in Detroit.

3. Investigation by a federal grand jury of the city police departments.

4. and 5. Federal grand jury investigations of the mayor of Detroit and the Michigan State Police.

6. An investigation of reports that workers in certain Detroit war plants several weeks ago began to make daggers and other weapons out of tool steel.

7. The introduction and passage of legislation to make violence against members of the armed forces and violence to prevent minority groups from performing war work a federal offense.

8. It was asked too that Navy Department orders regarding the conduct of sailors at the Belle Isle training station be enforced and that an investigation of these sailors' participation in the riots be made.

The release by the federal goverment of building material for the construction of houses for workers in defense areas was also urged.

Finally the NAACP charged that the failure of the War Manpower Commission to prohibit recruitment of workers elsewhere before all available local labor had been utilized resulted in an enormous and increasing strain on housing facilities in Detroit and led to, in part, the creation of conditions culminating in rioting.

The NAACP [illegible] the President that it was gratified by the report that the Department of Justice has summoned all United States attorneys to meet in Philadelphia this week to discuss the obligation and duty of each of them to preserve civil rights of American citizens. The NAACP suggested that the federal government through the Department of Justice weed out from federal. city, and state police forces all members of the Ku Klux Klan, the Nazi Bund and the Black Legion or any other anti-minority and anti-American organization.

Vigorous support of FEPC was asked of the President and greater use of the radio, press and moving picture by the OWI in the dissemination of information that will create a better understanding between whites and Negroes.

The NAACP expressed amazement of the President who as far as printed stories reveal did not mention the riot during his press conference this week. The most charitable explanation of the President's behavior. the NAACP said, is that he was waiting until he had gotten his appropriation bill through the southern anti-new deal and republican bloc in view of the needs of OWI, FSA. NYA, and other similar agencies.

Riot Pictures Answer

The full answer to Mayor Jeffries' efforts to absolve completely the Detroit police force in a "white paper," the NAACP declared are to be found in the more than 100 action pictures it has on file that were taken by newsmen during the height of the riot. Among these pictures of whites maiming helpless and hopelessly outnumbered Negroes is the now famous shot of a Negro on Woodward avenue surrounded by a crowd of civilians and supposedly in the custody of two policemen who grip his arms while a white assailant strikes him full in the face. Another is a picture of a cowering. fear-stricken Negro on whom several white police are closing in.

The NAACP again asked why Jeffries and police Commissioner Witherspoon could not make arrests out of the nearly 1000 white rioters whose faces are clearly identifiable in these pictures and who could be easily apprehended by even a mediocre detective. In picture after picture white men are shown maiming, killing and destroying the property of [illegible] Negroes.

Although white surface quiet has settled here, Negro citizens continue to fear that another outbreak will accompany the complete removal of troops from the streets. A gradual withdrawal of these soldiers, all of whom are white, is already in progress.

Governor Harry Kelly informed the NAACP on July 2 that he had "requested that the troops remain until the state of emergency has been lifted. I believe my request will be honored. Everything is being done to keep the situation under control and to determine the cause of the disturbances."

JUL 10 1943

PM
New York, N. Y

NAACP Drops Portland Aide

Special Correspondence

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—The Portland chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it had expelled from the organization Wyatt Williams, a member of the board of directors and a former chapter president, because he has promoted the organization of "Jim Crow" auxiliary to the Boilermakers' union.

Williams, a Negro attorney and head bell-boy at the Portland Hotel, long has been recognized as a spokesman for Portland's colored population.

The expelled NAACP director declared that the leaders of the faction which forced his ouster are recent arrivals from New York. He branded them as hoodlums and communists whose aim is to stir up racial strife.

Williams said: "The new local union for Negroes which I have been instrumental in promoting has made application for affiliation with the International Boilermakers' organization. Our group is backed by some of Portland's leading citizens, both Negro and white."

Rev. J. J. Clow, president of the Portland NAACP chapter, said the "local" which Williams is organizing is the "paper" auxiliary which the boilermakers set up several months ago for Negroes. Clow said the auxiliary never before had been formally organized and had been only a dues-collecting ruse of the union. This is cited in complaints which have been filed with the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Clow said the local NAACP thought the boilermakers now are trying to organize the auxiliary to

escape FEPC censure.

The FEPC will hold hearings in Portland next month into charges that the Boilermakers union and Kaiser Shipyards discriminate against colored workers.

Columbia, S. C., Record
November 12, 1943

CIO And NAACP Join In Plea To Tax Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—(AP)—Prospects of lively House debate on wartime taxes were intensified today as the CIO and seven other organizations demanded drastic changes in the $2,250,000,000 revenue bill framed by the ways and means committee.

In a message to members of Congress, the organizations said the committee bill "does not tax adequately high personal income, the unparalleled corporate profits and the large inheritances."

They urged the House to permit free debate and amendments when the tax measure is taken up, probably next Wednesday.

Specific proposals were made by CIO President Philip Murray and representatives of the National Farmers union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Women's Trade Union League of America, League of Women Shoppers, National Lawyers Guild and Consumers Union.

They include:

(1) Increased taxes on personal incomes above $3,000, a $25,000 ceiling on wartime income, after taxes, a boost in the corporate income rate from 40 to at least 50 per cent.

(2) Elimination of the income levies on low income substituted by the committee for the victory tax.

(3) Higher personal exemptions. elimination of the option to compute excess corporation profits on the average earnings method.

(4) Mandatory joint returns by husband and wife and taxation of government securities.

(5) Increased rates and lowered exemptions for estates and gifts.

The committee bill is more than 80 per cent short of the $10,500,000,000 additional revenue requested by the administration.

In the past the House usually has followed in large part the recommendations of its ways and means committee on tax matters.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Noma Jensen Joins NAACP Field Staff

NEW YORK—Miss Noma Jensen, who until recently was race relations worker with the Cleveland Baptist Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is now an assistant field secretary to the NAACP, it was announced this week.

A 1940 graduate of Temple University and the Baptist Institute for Christian Workers, Miss Jenson immediately set to work that year as director of migrant camps for the Home Missions Council of North America. Miss Jensen is a native of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

OCT 23 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP STAFF GIVES TO BLOOD BANK

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 — Members of the staff of the national office of the NAACP, led by Walter White, secretary, [illegible] to the Chinese [illegible], 154 Nassau street, New York city, because the Chinese bank, unlike the American blood banks under the supervision of the American Red Cross, is unsegregated.

The appeal for donations to the Chinese blood bank contains a quotation from Confucius: "Within the four seas all men are brothers."

42-1943

Body Is Weak As Result

Argus St Louis Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— As of July 1, beginning of the new fiscal year, the Fair Employment Practice Committee is totally without funds to operate, the NAACP pointed out today coincident with announcement of the new Board of FEPC by President Roosevelt. Unless funds are secured FEPC literally faces extinction.

JUL 9 1943

The proposal to restrict the President's emergency fund is still in Congressional committee conference with the likelihood, because of the bitter opposition of the Southern Congressional bloc, that the President's emergency fund will be so restricted as to make it impossible to secure money with which to finance the FEPC.

The NAACP further pointed out that as the fiscal year ended on June 30, no bill is pending in Congress to appropriate money for the adjourn shortly until sometime in September. Only last minute and desperate action, the success of which is exceedingly doubtful, can save the situation.

"It is ironic," Walter White of the NAACP declared, "that the personnel of the new committee should have been announced by the White House with a great fanfare of trumpets on the very day that the Committee ceased to have any money on which to operate."

JUL 9 1943

Mr. White also scored the failure to reappoint Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago as a member of the committee. "We cannot escape the conclusion that Mr. Dickerson was not reappointed because of his extremely aggressive position on the Committee," Mr. White declared.

N.A.A.C.P. Report to War Dept.

JUL 9 1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Transportation And Recreation Are Too Limited

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The deplorable conditions of Negro soldiers at Camp Stewart, Ga., as revealed by a recent N. A. A. C. P. investigation was reported this week to the War department. Camp Stewart accommodates some 25,000 white soldiers and 15,000 colored soldiers.

JUL 9 1943

The War department was informed that an investigator from the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., who "has talked with large numbers of soldiers and civilians in Savannah and neighboring communities and at Camp Stewart itself, has found three principal causes of unrest and tension."

The first of the causes, the report stated, has to do with the limited quantity and segregated pattern of recreational service facilities on the post. The second concerns the inadequacy of transportation facilities. The third is the attitude and policy of certain ranking white officers.

JUL 9 1943

Service Club Small

The report pointed out that Negro soldiers have a service club covering a ground space of approximately 100 by 200 feet while the white service club covers a ground space of 350 by 500 feet.

For white officers, there is a club, but for Negro officers there are no recreational facilities at all. At the camp there are three guest houses where guests and members of the families of white officers may be accommodated. There are no such facilities for guests and relatives of Negro officers.

The colored service club has been without a senior hostess since January, 1943. There is resentment, the N. A. A. C. P. report revealed, of the post commander's excuse that a qualified Negro woman is not available in the neighboring community.

The colored service club is supervised by a white lieutenant, acting as special service officer although it is said to be the policy of the Army that Negro officers be placed in charge of such facilities, the report claimed.

Segregated post exchanges are provided for Negro troops who are denied service in the more completely stocked main post exchange.

JUL 9 1943

Barred From Theaters

Neither Negro officers nor enlisted men are permitted to go to the several theaters reserved for white soldiers, the N. A. A. C. P. report charged.

In contrast to the excellently managed Negro USO club in Savannah which houses only 50 persons, the white USO club is a large commodious two-story building.

JUL 9 1943

Perhaps the most irksome of the injustices suffered by the Negro soldiers is their treatment on transportation facilities. "Separate buses are operated for Negro and white soldiers," the report says. "Buses for Negroes are relatively few in number and often operate hours behind schedule. It seems a fair estimate that there are six buses for white to one for Negroes although Negro soldiers constitute 40 per cent of the camp population

"Taxicabs from Hinesville, the town nearest to the camp, have access to the camp but refuse to carry Negro soldiers."

Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

NAACP Branches Act Against Riot Wave

New York, N. Y. — Vigorous and effective action is being taken by NAACP branches in the 19 fever spots throughout the country to avert outbreaks similar to recent rioting in Detroit, Beaumont, Los Angeles and other war centers it was revealed this week. Special reports from these branches indicate increased activity on the part of interracial committees and renewed efforts to get sustained cooperation from the local daily newspapers.

JUL 21 1943

C. L. Harper of the Atlanta, Ga., branch states that branch succeeded after enlisting the help of Ralph McGill, in influencing three papers to carry editorials condemning riot rumors. The Atlanta branch also reported that to issue an apeal to officers and the Governor will be called upon citizens of the state. In setting up the contemplated inter-racial citizens' committee of equal number of Negroes and whites it is proposed that the Negro members will be selected by the Negro group.

The Baltimore NAACP reports the formation of a committee for prevention and control of riots and states that F. B. I. agents are on the alert at local shipyards.

JUL 21 1943

The Mayor and the Chief of Police at Chester, Pa., have been asked by the Chester NAACP to appoint Negro police and plainclothesmen. Negro and whites are coperating in a YMCA race harmony drive the report said.

It was reported that the Philadelphia branch is collaboration with the Philadelphia Tribune, CIO, A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhood has undertaken a public education pregram and the $2000 had been spent to advertise a letter from union heads asking fairness and cooperation.

Philadelphia authorities have been apealed to for an investigation of the city's housing situation.

JUL 21 1943

Efforts to locate the distributors of a pamphlet urging Negroes to strike are being made by the Kansas City, Mo., branch which reports that it is endeavoring to form an interracial committee. Although the Kansas City Branch stated that there are no serious reasons to believe that Kansas City can be ignited by racial disturbances the report added that this picture is not the result of exceptionally race relation in this city, but more to a general indifference on the part of both races.

"Whites have been slow to recognize the Negro as an integral part of the community life," the Kansas City Report said, "and Negroes have not been readily susceptible to militant or progressive agitation. Many of us realize, however, that inflammable bitterness often is a result of an accumulation of grievances that may be fired by local conditions as well as conditions far removed from our community. Thus far, nearly all of our efforts to helpfulness between both races by pointing out flagrant causes and inspire a better spirit of mutual cases have not been overproductive. There exist mounting cases of gross and unreasonable race hatred, discrimination and neglect with all the attending evils."

JUL 21 1943

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

MEN IN UNIFORM SEND $1271 TO AID NAACP

New York, N. Y.—From some remote area of combat outside the U. S. A., the NAACP received this week $354.02, the contribution of 225 fighting men.

With the gift was sent a letter signed by an army sergeant, appended to it were the names of an entire company of soldiers.

The letter said that the money was being sent to the NAACP because the soldiers realized the importance of self-help and because they felt "that every member of our race should today contribute to an organization which has helped so many of our people."

JUL 22 1943

"This unit is not requesting assistance through the NAACP," the letter continued, "we are making a contribution in order that the NACP may be better prepared financially to assist those who are suffering thru injustice.

"We issue a challenge to all companies of our group which are in the United States Army. We request that this letter be published in the national editions of all Negro newspapers in order that we may create interest of other units of our group. We would like for the entire world of our people to know about this move. This being our initial contribution, competition would be enjoyed."

JUL 22 1943

During the past several months the NAACP has also received $917 from men in uniform stationed in the United States and on foreign battle fronts.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE DRIVE TO "TONE DOWN" WALTER WHITE?

By PETER DANA

NEW YORK — Newspaper readers must have noticed during the past several weeks what appears to be a sort of all-out effort by a number of persons to "tone down" Walter White of the NAACP, if not to discredit him. White has been accused of everything from trying to wreck Tuskegee Institute to using Judge William H. Hastie as his errand boy.

MAY 12 1943

When this writer mentioned these attacks on White to a man from the Midwest, an active leader of the NAACP in his community, during luncheon at the Hotel Theresa the other day, he said he doubted whether even Walter White could make all colored people want to be free and equal. It was his opinion, moreover, that the NAACP had best close shop if it were to cease opposing compromises of the citizenship of colored Americans such as are represented by Jim Crow aviation training, segregated army units and the varied platforms drawn up by colored intellectuals straddling the fence between first-class and second class citizenship.

THE MORAL LEVEL OF THE FIGHT

One of the shocking aspects of the fight on White is the moral level on which it is being conducted. Thus, one weekly colored paper has even suggested that Walter White was principally mad at white folks not because he is so interested in the welfare of colored Americans themselves but because being as white as any white man he is mad not to be treated like one. This is truly a new low in public comment; and it betokens a quality of mind which, in Edito Roscoe Dunjee's phrase, can be aptly described as "processed inferiority." This is indeed the kind of talk prejudiced white folks have aimed at getting colored folks to do since befor

MAY 12 1943

the Civil War. It is divisive; it smacks of inferiority; it is an end-product of the race-segregaton which men like Walter White have had the sense and courage to fight as the evil thing they know it to be.

ON DESTROYING TUSKEGEE

It would be a much more reasonable interpretation of White's position, this writer believes, to, say the NAACP leader has no objection to Tuskegee's fullest possible service to its immediate community and the nation at large; but that when Tuskegee invites activities affecting the entire colored group, like army training, into the Jim Crow mould on which it is patterned, this is another matter. Mr. White has not been heard objecting to the mixed officers training school at Fort Benning, Georgia. He has been heard many times objecting to segregation whether at Tuskegee or in New York. If, in fighting segregation and its attendant evils Mr. White goes after Tuskegee then there is a nice argument, and a forceful one too, that it would be better that Tuskegee were destroyed than that the dignity of a whole group of American citizens should be forever compromised.

Moreover, it does not follow that, because Walter White sticks to the NAACP ideal of equality for all citizens, Tuskegee is to be "destroyed." Perhaps it is only advisable that the school weigh equality of citizen participation in American life—which its situation does not allow—against the merits of the NAACP fight for this. For however important Tuskegee may be, it is not enough to block the path to equal and full participation of millions of colored citizens in American life.

As for the claim that Judge Hastie is playing errand boy for Walter White, one can only say it is beneath contempt.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP YOUTH DIRECTOR

NEW YORK. — Ruby Hawkins Hurley has been named national youth work secretary of the NAACP, a position formerly held by Madison S. Jones Jr., who accepted a YMCA post following his resignation early this year.

---

10 Pct. U. S. Sales Tax Urged As Morgenthau Plan Is Rejected

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 5, 1943

Levy Would Raise Six Billion, New York Authority Declares

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—(AP)—A 10 per cent "Victory" retail sales tax estimated to yield $6,000,000,000 was proposed to Congress Tuesday by M. L. Seidman, chairman of the tax committee of the New York Board of Trade.

Seidman appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee after the Treasury's proposal for $10,500,000,000 in additional income and excise levies appeared to have been virtually scrapped by adverse congressional reaction.

"If ever a federal sales tax is justified, now is the time," Seidman said. "I would allow no exemptions. I know the force of the argument of exempting this or that from such a tax, but it is not valid today."

Representative Taber (Republican), ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, and Senator Byrd (Democrat, Virginia), member of the Senate Finance Committee, previously had suggested a federal sales tax in public statements.

Seidman apparently offered his sales tax plan as a substitute for the Treasury proposal. He also suggested a method for channeling more money into the Treasury by offering a tax incentive for bond buying. Under this plan, he said, taxpayers would "benefit taxwise in proportion to their bond purchases, through a deduction from taxable income in terms of a percentage of bonds bought."

The witness opposed compulsory savings, any increase in the withholding from wages and salaries, excess profit taxes on individuals, increased corporate income and excess profit taxes and any hike in the top brackets of personal income taxes.

Seidman appeared as the first witness as the Ways and Means Committee began drafting a revenue measure of its own.

The National Lawyers Guild submitted to the committee a nine-point tax program which, among other things, would increase upper-bracket income taxes and limit individual net incomes to $25,000 a year after taxes.

Sponsors said the guild plan was in line with a joint program supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Woman's Trade Union League of America, and the League of Women Shoppers. This plan urged "that new taxes be directed at the incomes of the nation's families receiving above $2,500 a year.

The administration plan was torpedoed shortly after it was launched, when Representative Doughton (Democrat, North Carolina), leading congressional tax authority, termed it "ambitious" and in some respects "indefensible."

"I do not see at this time," the 79-year-old Ways and Means chairman said, "How we can make the full increases requested, either in individual, corporate or excise taxes." He declared that "unbearable increased burdens" might well have a tendency to break down the taxpayers' morale.

NAACP Links Job Bias with Father Draft

Baltimore, Md.

To Ask Consideration for Men Barred from Essential Jobs

WASHINGTON

A new approach to the problem of racial discrimination in war industries is planned by a committee of the local branch of the NAACP which says this bias will affect the drafting of colored fathers. Afro-American

The committee intends to present this angle of the problem to officials of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, and the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Members of the committee, appointed at an executive meeting of the branch last Tuesday night, are Dean William H. Hastie of the Howard Law School, Leon Ransom, a Howard law professor, and Leslie Perry.

Inequality Cited

The association's executive committee pointed that some colored fathers, who now face induction into the armed forces, would have essential war jobs if it were not for discriminatory hiring practices.

It cited as an example white fathers employed as motormen and conductors by the Transit Company who are in the occupational deferment group, while colored fathers will be subject to the draft because they cannot establish employment in one of these "essential" jobs.

Interviews will be sought with Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the WMC; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service, and Father Francis J. Haas, chairman of the FEPC.

Face Draft Before Oct. 1

Selective Service last Friday set September 15 as the deadline for fathers in non-deferable jobs to signify their intention to transfer to other work if they seek to establish a cushion against induction ahead of other fathers.

Unless they had actually obtained jobs on the deferable list or registered with the U.S. Employment Service for such jobs and given proof of registration to their local draft boards by September 15, they will be the first fathers to be drafted, and can be taken before October 1.

Local NAACP Re-Organized

Portsmouth, Va. Star
September 26, 1943

By LEE F. RODGERS

The re-organization of the Portsmouth Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was effected last Wednesday night by a number of representative citizens who responded to a call to meet in Corprew's Forum at Glasgow and Chestnut streets.

A. D. Wheeler, local insurance man, was chosen president of the revived Portsmouth Branch. Clarence T. Younge, barber, business and fraternal man, was chosen vice-president. Lee F. Rodgers, journalist, was named secretary. T. H. Green, retired Navy man and churchman, was named treasurer. Mrs. Carrie Pope, energetic worker, was chosen chaplain.

The re-organization meeting was presided over by L. A. Mason, largely instrumental in reviving the local branch of the NAACP. The meeting was opened by Lee F. Rodgers, who presented Mr. Mason.

C. B. Williamson of Norfolk, head of that city's NAACP branch, was present and spoke. He stressed the value of unity and organization, and hit "weak-backed, weak-kneed, false leadership." He cited some of the accomplishments of the Norfolk NAACP, calling attention to the teachers' pay equalization fight. Mr. Williamson also emphasized the use of the ballot.

Mr. Wheeler, newly chosen head of the Portsmouth branch, called for 1000 members in the local organization, and each person present was asked to secure one or more members by next meeting. The question of charter, and the selection of a name for the local group, will be considered in the next meeting that will take place Tuesday night, 8 o'clock, September 28, in Corprew's Forum.

All persons in Portsmouth who have paid the NAACP enrollment fee, all former members of the erstwhile inactive local branch that last functioned during the famous Terry Case, and all other interested citizens, have been urged to attend Tuesday night's meeting.

Columbia, S. C., Record
October 22, 1943

M'Kaine To Speak On Benedict Fund

O. E. McKaine, executive secretary of the Sumter branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and associate editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, will be the guest speaker at a pew rally to be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Ladson Presbyterian Church in the interest of the endowment fund drive for Benedict College.

McKaine who served as a first lieutenant in the First World War returned to Europe shortly after the close of the war and settled in Ghent, Belgium where he was in business for about 20 years. He left during the battle of Dunkerque following the Nazi invasion. During these years he traveled widely in Europe and Asia. He was born in Sumter.

Negro Group Seeks 10,000 Members Here

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

The annual drive for membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization which has as its aim full citizenship rights for the Negro, is now in progress, Lyman T. Johnson, campaign chairman, announced yesterday.

The Louisville goal is 10,000 members with a membership fee of $1. A $2.50 subscription entitles the contributor to the Crisis, the magazine which outlines the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

Is Interracial Group.

The N.A.A.C.P. inaugurated and helped in the fight for equalization of salaries for Negro teachers in the public schools; it has killed two efforts of the City Council and State Legislature to pass Jim Crow streetcar laws affecting Louisville, and still is fighting against segregation of Negroes in the City parks and other public places, and for the unrestricted use of the public libraries.

The N.A.A.C.P., an interracial organization was established in 1909. The association has 400 branches in forty states.

A corps of authorized solicitors and members of the executive board will accept the membership fees, Johnson said, adding that in addition to the local receipt, another receipt will be forwarded from the New York office.

S. A. Burnley Is President.

Members of the executive board include Stephen A. Burnley, president; Miss A. K. Holden, secretary; Maston Jones, treasurer; H. M. McKinney, R. L. Jones, Percy Baker, I. Willis Cole, George Daugherty, Edward Doleman, A. L. Garvin, S. O. Johnson, J. A. C. Lattimore, Frank Stanley, Rufus Stout, P. O. Sweeney, J. H. Walls, Mrs. Henrietta Butler, the Rev. W. H. Ballew, Mrs. Mary Leake, Mrs. Lavina Sedwick, Miss Salome Worthington, Mrs. Hortense Young, Mrs. Nan Rodgers and Johnson.

42-1943

To Address NAACP Youth

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Curator of the Shronberg Collection of N. Y. C., and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt examine a book from the collection. Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Reddick will address the delegates to the Fifth Annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., October 29-31, 1943.

Birmingham, Ala. News-Digest
October 28, 1943

LABOR POLITICAL ACTION VITAL TO BEAT SALES TAX

NAM, Other Big Business Blocs Seek U. S. Levy

BY FEDERATED PRESS

The American labor movement faces its biggest tax job in years.

Led by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, representatives of big business, industry and finance are carrying on one of the biggest publicity campaigns in years to force upon the American workers the first federal sales tax.

Main objection comes from organized labor, representing the millions of people in the lower income brackets who will feel the pinch most. At its recent oston convention, the AFL announced its "unqualified opposition to a general sales tax." The CIO, the Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) and five other national organizations have proposed an alternative equality-ofsacrifice tax program. But the voice of labor was almost drowned out as the loud guns of big business started firing in full strength.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, leading off for big business, declared the trend for the sales tax "more pronounced than at any time in recent years." Said the Journal: "The excess profits tax is out. Taxes for war should follow, in so far as possibl, the income created by war—that is, the incomes below $5,000 a year. Wartime taxes must be high and burdensome. The writers of tax laws ought not to be balked by the prospect that they will impose sacrifice."

The New York Times said that the "growing sentiment in congress in favor of a general sales tax is not surprising, since present corporation taxes and income taxes in the higher brackets are already close to the point where they would be excessive disruptive to the national economy." It added: "The bulk of the new taxes must come from those earning under $5,000—they are in a position to pay them. The most effective way of reaching these incomes would be through a general asles tax."

ASSOCIATED WITH THE CIO AND THE BRT in their tax program were the Natl. Lawyers Guild, Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, Natl. Farmers Union, Natl. Women's Trade Union League and League of Women Shoppers.

The program calls for:

1. Increased individual income tax rates on middl and higher incomes, along with a $25,000 ceiling on net incomes, after taxes.
2. Restoration of income tax exemptions to $750 for single persons, $1,500 for married couples and $400 for each dependent.
3. Increased tax rates on corporations with incomes above $25,000 beyond the existing 40 per cent rate.
4. All profits above 4 per cent to 5 per cent of invested capital to be taxed as excess profits, with loopholes closed.
5. Repeal of the "victory" tax.
6. Elimination of special privileges so as to provide for mandatory joint returns, the taxation of state and municipal securities and the elimination of percentage depletion allowances for owners of mines and oil and gas wells.
7. Increased tax rates and lower exemptions for estates and gifts.
8. Heavy excise taxes on luxuries and nonessentials.
9. Vigorous opposition to a general federal sales tax.

LABOR, WITH ITS NEWFOUND political strength, can defeat the sales tax. Even the Wall Street Journal admits this. It said on Oct. 14:

"The trouble with the sales tax is that it is a political hot potato. Labor unions particularly oppose it on the ground that it would hit most heavily on the low income groups. Also the low income groups make up the mass of the voters. But if the political question marks were removed, there is little doubt that the sales tax today could command a majority vote of the ways and means committee."

If such an eminent authority on lobbying thinks labor can defeat the sales tax swindle, who are we to question ii? But labor has a big job on its hands.

Richmond, [illegible] Dispatch

Negro Group Will Conduct Session Here

Dr. Leon A. Ransom, assistant dean, Howard University School of Law, and Dr. Luther P. Jackson, head of the history department, Virginia State College for Negroes, will address the eighth annual convention of the Virginia State Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will meet in Richmond Saturday and Sunday at Leigh Street Methodist Church.

Saturday's speakers will include, in addition to Dr. Ransom and Dr. Jackson, Dr. L. F. Palmer, of Newport News, who will talk on "The Public's Responsibility in the Attempt to Secure Equalization of Teachers' Salaries."

On the same program, David G. George, representative of the United Labor Organization of Virginia, will talk on "Problems of Democracy on the Home Front."

Miss Ella J. Baker, national director, NAACP, Branches, New York City, will speak at the Sunday afternoon session, as will Judge William H. Hastie Dean, of Howard University. Also on the speakers' list will be Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia State Conference, who will report on the thirty-fourth annual conference, NAACP.

Registration will take place at 10 A. M. Saturday followed by a business session from 1 to 4:30 P. M.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

COLOR QUESTION POSED TO ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL

AUG 26 1943

New York—Consideration of the problem of the color line in matter of victory and peace was urged upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their deliberations in Quebec this this week by Walter White, NAACP secretary. The complete message:

"May I respectfully urge inclusion in your deliberations consideration of practical means of inclusion of welfare of colored peoples of world. The problem of the color line is beyond doubt one of three major issues of the 20th century. Unless it is met and solved the colored peoples of India, China, Burma, Africa, and the West Indies, the United States and other parts of the world will continue to view sceptically assertions that this is a war for freedom and democracy. Failure to solve this problem will inevitably mean other wars caused only incidentally by the struggle for freedom of colored people. More certain a a cause would be continuation of white imperialists in exploitation of colored people. We know you both are aware of the need of solving this question. We feel reasonably certain it is included in the agenda of the present meeting. However, we urge you to take such action as will galvanize into even more active support of the United Nations by colored peoples because they are assured that they too will share in the freedom for which we fight."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Pursues Plan Of Urging Citizens To Use The Ballot

BALTIMORE, Md.—Under the slogan "A Voteless People is a Hopeless People", the Baltimore NAACP Branch continues its campaign to persuade Negro citizens to declare their intentions to vote.

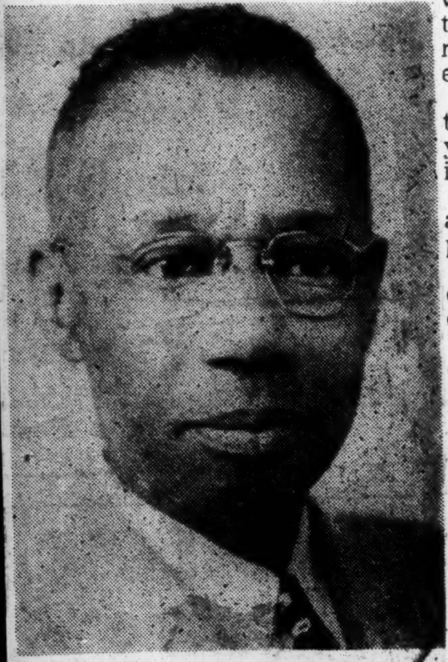
Every Tuesday between 1:00 and 2:00 the NAACP committee can be seen escorting people to the court House to Room 302 where they declare their intentions and then to Room 28 where they register and become eligible to vote.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

SAVOY COMMUNITY CENTER MANAGERS MAKE REPORT OF NAACP BENEFIT

SEP 29 1943

At a meeting of the Seattle NAACP branch executive board, Monday evening, Sept. 27, S. T. McCants, member of the board and leading spirit in the special NAACP benefit, sponsored by managers M. C. Honeysuckle and S. T. McCants of the Savoy Community Center, reported the results of the special effort as 100 members, 5 Crisis subscriptions and a cash donation from the managers of $50.00, a total of $164.00. This is of course just a sample of what our race organizations can do to back up the attack of the Negroes greatest protection, the NAACP, and we hope it serves as a precedent and stimulant to all race organizations throughout the U. S., said Mr. McCants when making the presentation to the board.



S. T. McCants

29 1943

Columbia S. C., State
November 29, [illegible]

Union Leads Denunciation Of Tax Bill

Washington, Nov. 28—(AP)—A coalition of eight national organizations spearheaded by the CIO denounced the pending $2,140,000,000 tax-increase bill today as an inflation breeder and called upon congress to boost taxes on personal incomes over $3,000 a year.

The concerted attack came on the eve of senate finance committee hearings on the house-approved measure. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau is scheduled to launch the bill on its expected brisk trip through the committee, with renewal tomorrow of his tattered request for $10,500,000,000 on which the house already has scrawled a firm "no."

The request for "drastic revision" of the bill was submitted to each committee member by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Lawyers Guild, National Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Women's Trade Union league, League of Women Shoppers and the Consumers union.

Protesting that the bill eliminates the earned income credit which "favors those who toil rather than those who hold investments," the coalition recommended as revenue raisers:

1. Increased personal income taxes on income above $3,000 a year and a $25,00 ceiling on net incomes, after taxes.
2. An increase in the corporate tax rate from 40 to at least 50 per cent.
3. Elimination of the option to compute excess profits on the average-earnings method.
4. Increased tax rates and lowered exemptions for estates and gifts.
5. Elimination of "special privileges" so as to provide for mandatory joint returns, taxation of governmental securities, and elimination of percentage-depletion allowances for oil and mining properties.

CIO President Philip Murray added a request that the senate erase a provision in the bill which would require labor organizations to make an annual financial accounting to the government. Heretofore, labor groups and certain other organizations have been exempt from the requirement to file such a return.

The pending bill would gather $154,800,000 from individual income taxpayers, $616,000,000 from corporation, $166,000,000 from higher postal rates and $1,201,700,000 from selected new and increased excise taxes, including a jump from $6 to $9 a gallon on whisky.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Testing The "White Primary"

AUG 10 1943

The current Texas primary case now before the United States Supreme Court, filed by NAACP lawyers last April, marks the fourth time the question of the White Primary has been before that court for review. The present case, unlike the previous ones, raises [illegible] definite and specific question. The Association, through its attorneys, asks decision on: "Does the Constitution of the U. S. prohibit the exclusion of qualified Negro electors from voting in primary elections which are an integral part of the election machinery of the State and which are determinative of the choice of federal officers?"

In Texas and other states, poor Negroes and whites too, are disfranchised by means of the poll tax. In states using the "White Primary", all Negroes are effectively disfranchised. In other states like Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, South Carolina and parts of North Carolina, they have been disfranchised by means of discriminatory registration tactics.

It is against this set and system of evils that the Association is aiming its most powerful guns. The right of a democracy to draft men is based upon the theory that they are liable to military duty because they are citizens of a country whose opportunities and handicaps they share equally. Men without the right to v[illegible]annot consider themselves full citizens. Neither can members of their families notwithstanding their patriotism and loyalty, be regarded as citizens.

The NAACP and interested individuals and groups in Texas have for a number of years, planned a new attack upon the "White Primary". Whether such primary is within the prohibitions of the United States Constitution is the test upon which the Association, if successful, hopes to establish for Negroes throughout the country, no less than Texas, the right to participate in the election of all officials, local and national.

That the White Primary is an evil and unfair practice in a democracy, will require no argument to be convincing. It should be abolished and it should be don[illegible] the interest and in the spirit of fairplay. Be[illegible]s is accomplished, no further obstacles should be placed in the pathway of Negroes to vote in any portion of the country. For democracy can scarcely defend itself against the charge of lip-service unless it takes a forthright stand on this elemental right of all people to vote without restriction

---

NLRB Gets Brief In Jim Crow Case

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. (Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed a brief as friend of the court in a case argued before the National Labor Relations Board between the Machinist Local 1304 of the United Steel Workers, which does not discriminate on color lines and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, AFL, of California.

Many of the local unions of the Bay Cities council bar Negroes from membership.

The dispute is to determine which of the two union organizations will be recognized as the collective bargaining representative for employes of the Bethlehem Alameda (Califor[illegible]) Shipyard and Shipyard Divisi[illegible] Bethlehem Steel Co. More than 9,000 w[illegible]kers are employed at full production.

The NAACP statement on the issues involved follows in part:

"The Bay Cities Trade Council, made up of AFL locals in the San Francisco Bay area, asked to be designated the sole unit for collective bargaining in the plants. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, the largest and most powerful Council affiliate, would be given exclusive jurisdiction over a g[illegible] majority of employes in these plants. The [illegible]uncil in practice, and the Boilermakers by its constitution and by-laws, deny membership to Negroes and other non-white groups. Negroes are placed in auxiliary lodges. The white union selects and controls the business agent for the auxiliary and handles all shop disputes and grievances affecting the Negro employes, while members of the auxiliary have no voice in the affairs of the white local and are not recognized by the International body nor represented on the Council.

"The NAACP contended that membership in Jim Crow auxiliary unions is not real membership because it confers no rights, privileges or security.

"The other union operating in the yards, the Steel Workers Union, which embraces welders, admi[illegible] workmen to full membership [illegible] regard to race or color.

"The NLRB has consistently held that a unit is not appropriate for collective bargaining if it is differentiated and established on the basis of race."

AUG 21 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NAACP Staff to Donate Blood to Chinese Bank

NEW YORK—Members of the staff of the national office of the NAACP, led by Walter White, secretary, will contribute to the Chinese Blood Bank, 154 Na[illegible] Street, [illegible]se the Chinese [illegible], unlike the American blood banks under supervision of the American Red Cross, i[illegible] unsegregated.

The appeal for donations to the Chinese blood bank contains a quotation from Confucius: "Within the four seas all men are brothers," and "Two thousand years later science proved that he was right. The life-giving element of human blood — the plasma — is identical in all races."

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Youth Writes

Camden, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am 15 years old—the pre[illegible]ent and founder of [illegible]ght well be descr[illegible] "Jr. N. A. A. C. P." The [illegible] of this club is to promote the general welfare of Negro youth in our community.

We are striving to organize groups of this sort in every Negro community in America. You might ask "Why do this?" Here is one of the reasons. If we are to be the Negro citizens of tomorrow, we must first familiarize [illegible]selves with the [illegible]front our race.

Negro America can truthfully say we have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go. Unless the world is rid of the Jim Crow we will find the road rocky and hard to travel on.

I really enjoyed your article of the Aug. 12 issue called "Its People Show You What's Wrong in Harlem" and join the rest of Young Negro America in saying "congrats" to Beth McHenry. For the first time in my life, I read an article that did not ridicule my people as most articles [illegible] do.

We have named our club "Excelsior 55"—the Latin word for onward and upward.

GEORGE LAWRENCE JONES.

AUG 23 1943

42-1943

NAACP PLEDGES AID IN FIGHT AGAINST BIAS

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier

42

JUL 30 1943

PORTLAND, Ore., July 8—(ANP)—The Portland branch of the NAACP, at a recent meeting, pledged itself a chief supporter of the court case of Lee Anderson vs. Mt. Hood local No. 72 of the boilermakers union, AFL. Here the association aims to aid the Negro people in preventing such enemies as the Tom Ray machine of local No. 72 and the metropolitan daily papers from disturbing the unity of the Negro population.

This combined effort on the part of the Negro people is destined to end the attempts of prejudiced whites to divide the Negro population into such factions as the "newcomers" and "oldtimers." It is also thought that this action will prevent local papers from inciting animosities among the Negro people.

NAACP to Fight Virginia Jim Crow Practice

Washington D.C. Tribune

42

JUN 12 1943

A fight to break the practice of charging Negro passengers for disorderly conduct when they break jim-crow laws has been proposed by the NAACP Bureau here.

The case of Mrs. Ilma Alice Jones who was fined $54.35 on May 23 for alleged disorderly conduct will be appealed by Judge William H. Hastie, and Leon Ransom it was learned this week.

Tribune D.C.

Defend Riot Victims Means 'Bloodshed'

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

42

JUL 24 1943

NEW YORK CITY, July 22—The NAACP offer of free legal defense to Detroit riot victims was assailed this week by an Alabama newspaper. The sheet, "The Southern Watchman," is credited with south-wide distribution at Greensboro, Ala. The NAACP plea for funds to carry on its legal work was quoted in The Watchman's attack against Walter White.

"Walter White," said the article, "has preached for the absolute equality of the races. In so doing, he has contributed no small amount toward strife in America. He has a large equity in the Detroit riots. As much as any man in America, he has brought about discord. With every additional dollar which he raises to fight the Negro's enemies, he is raising money for the shedding of more Negro blood."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Walter White Sees Mme. Chiang In N.Y.

42

MAR 13 1943

NEW YORK—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, was assured here this week of the deep interest of Negro Americans in the brave struggle of the Chinese people and in more aid being supplied to them by the United States.

The assurance was given by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, in a brief chat with the famous visitor in her suite at the Waldorf Astoria a few minutes before the brilliant reception arranged by the Chinese consulate on another floor of the hotel.

MAR 13 1943

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, in her gracious manner, thnked the N.A.A.C.P. official for the expression of interest in her country on the part of American Negroes. White was one of several prominent colored persons invited to the reception.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Supplies D.A.'s Office With Anti-Negro Cases

Attorney Thurgood Marshall Presents Cases To District Attorney F. Hogan

JUL 31 1943

In support of Judge Jonah Goldstein's charge to the grand jury to investigate instances of discrimination in New York, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, presented this week to District Attorney Frank Hogan a number of such cases. Marshall has asked that the district attorney have the cases investigated and presented to the grand jury.

"One of the causes of the Detroit riots," said Marshall who spent 2½ weeks in Detroit after the riot defending its victims and investigating the causes "was the weakness of law enforcement. Little effort was made to enforce laws benefitting and protectiong Negroes and other minority group."

42

Discussing Goldstein's recent charge Marshall observed, "A thorough investigation of instances of discrimination in New York and prosecution of the offenders will help to destroy racial tension.

"Negroes of Manhattan have been subjected to many deprivations of rights such as refusal of employment in public employment industries engaged in war contracts, discrimination in employment by employer or labor union, discrimination because of race or color in places of public accommodation, and other cases of discrimination which are violations of the laws of the State of New York.

JUL 31 1943

"We must take advantage of this opportunity to enforce the anti-discrimination laws of the State of New York. We must bear our share of the responsibility by collecting and presenting these cases to the District Attorney and insisting that he present them to the grand jury."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Drive For More Funds Continues Through Monday

APR 20 1943

Another successful night in the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign was recorded Friday when workers reported $553.50 cash and 460 members, sending the total to date to $3,323.50 and 1,887 memberships.

A final effort to boost the fund will be made on the week-end when workers visit churches Sunday and make special appeals. The last report meeting will be held Monday night, 8:30 o'clock, in the Savoy hotel banquet room.

42

Prof. George Towns, who heads the college division, reported $101 cash and 92 members. Running a close second was Mrs. A. B. McCoy, colonel of division 16, who turned in $76.50.

Alonzo Herndon Homes, Mesdames Queenelle Maddox, Romelle Patterson, co-colonels, reported $54, and Colonel D. G. Ebster, of the Decatur division, made a report of $34.50. Henry Grady Homes, Jim Gaither, colonel, reported $34.

Added to the PANCA list were S. E. Gore, who is heading up the clubs of the city; Mrs. E. G. Weems, D. G. Ebster and Professor H. C. Hamilton and E Luther Brookes.

Nineteen of the 35 divisions reported Friday night.

APR 20 1943

Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta NAACP branch, Mrs. Mae Yates, Attorney A. T. Walden and Attorney Rachel Pruden Herndon took the lead in conducting the meeting which had been in the hands of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin.

Mrs. Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP, left Friday evening for Pittsburgh after having conducted the campaign for nearly three weeks.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Called The Battle Line For Democracy

Organization Has Been in Forefront Of All Struggles

By WALLACE VAN JACKSON

JUN 18 1943

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in 1909, its platform was very definite. At the first session the program of the Asociation called for the abolition of all forced segregation, the equal educational opportuinties for colored and white, the enfranchisement of the Negro, and the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

42

Throughout its history, the N. A. A. C. P. has been in the forefront of the battles waged by Negroes in America forthe democracy for which we have bled and died. The battle-front has spread out to include anti-lynching crusades, fights against residential segregation, legal protection of Negroes in unfair and prejudiced courts, legal and civic efforts to assure the Negro the unmolested use of the ballot, and more recently, the campaigns against the poll-tax and for equal pay for Negro and white teachers doing the same work and having the same qualifications.

LYNCHING SURVEYED

In 1919, the Association published the first comprehensive study of of lynching. The study covered thirty years of this national disgrace and included the nine years' fight which it had made in the columns of THE CRISIS, through pamphlets and speeches of its representatives. The crux of this study was contained in the stories of one hundred lynchings. These stories were taken from newspaper accounts and from investigations made by the association. Of the total number of 3,224 persons lynched during the thirty years, 2,522 were Negroes. Contrary to the expressed opinion of most white people and some Negroes, many of these stories showed that no proof was shown that many of the accused persons were guilty of rape or other heinous crimes. In only one of the hundred cases were the lynchers punished.

JUN 18 1943

This report did much to bring the facts about lynching before the American public. The publicity given the successful punishment of the rioters in a North Carolina lynching attempt helped strengthei the arm of the law in other communities. From the publication of this report until the present time, the N. A. A. C. P. has continued the relentless enemy of lynching. Its investigators have rendered much service in not only finding the facts of lynching but in preventing some cases. In 1917 and 1919 great mass meetings were held in New York and other cities. When the Dyer federal anti-lynching bill was introduced in Congress the association backed it with all its strength.

SWEET CASE RECALLED

The most famous fight against segregation occurred in Detroit after the World War One. The Detroit branch and the national association joined Dr. Sweet, a Negro physician, in his efforts to live in the home he bought in a desirable section of the city. Fully conscious of the difficulty Negroes encounter when they try to buy or rent desirable houses in good neighborhoods, the whole race backed the association in its defense of Dr. Sweet. As a result of its legal aid and financial assistance, the Negroes charged with crimes in this ed and in others restrictions were modified.

JUN 18 1943

In the defense of the Negro's constitutional rights, the association has been very successful. The first case was a challenge to the "Grandfather clause" which most southern states had adopted during reconstruction. This was a restriction on voting which provided that persons whose grandfathers voted prior to 1860 were eligible to vote. Very few Negroes could show eligibility and therefore the Negro was practically barred from voting. In 1915 the N. A. A. C. P. carried a test case from Oklahoma to the Supreme Court and won a decision against the use of the clause. Since then, more than one dozen cases have been won. The fight for the use of the ballot has been carried against the closed primary. Victories have been won in Texas and Virginia and other states where Negroes have been admitted to the Democratic Primary.

42

CHAMPION IN COURTS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has defended the Negro in his efforts to secure justice in local and state courts. The most important cases were won in Arkansas or Mississippi. In the famous Elaine, Arkansas case, 79 Negro defendants were freed after a four-year fight, 1919 through 1923, up through the state Supreme Court several times, and finally in the United States Supreme Court. The highest tribune ruled that the defendants were not tried by due process of law when the court was intimidated by mob violence.

In the wake of this famous case came fights against residential segregation in Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D. C. In some cases, the bars were lower- case were exonerated.

In 1936, the Asociation defended three Negroes who were forced to sign a "confession" in Mississippi. The Supreme Court decided that "the rack and torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness chair." The three men were freed.

JUN 18 1943

In numerous cases, the NAACP legal staff and local lawyers, both Negro and white, have come to the aid of its members and of oppressed people. Literally hundreds of cases have been fought in all of the courts in the country.

When the Supreme Court handed down the famous decision in the Gaines case the movement for equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes received its greatest impetus. In this case, the court held that the state of Missouri was bound to admit Negroes to state schools or operate separate schools only if they are equal. Since 1938, the association has backed students of several states in their attempt to be admitted to the state universities. As a result, North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and some other states have begun to meet the law.

PAY EQUITY SOUGHT

As a part of the equalization fight, the legal staffs of the national office and local branches have supported efforts in Maryland, Virginia, Florida and other states for equal salaries for Negro teachers. In some cases, the association has ~~joined~~ with teachers' associations and other groups. The first victory was won in Maryland where a county was forced to provide equal pay for equal work and training. Cities throughout the southland have begun plans for immediate or gradual equalization.

JUN 18 1943

In the current fight for abolition of the poll-tax in the southern states, the N. A. A. C. P. has maintained a constant lobby. Its support has been joined with other organizations working for the measure which missed a favorable passage in the last congress because of a filibuster set up by southern senators. The fight has been renewed with new energy in the present congress.

In these and various other ways, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is daily proving itself to be the chief agency of the Negro in his efforts to participate fully in American Democracy.

NAACP Says Riots Call For Lynch Bill Act

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Legislators Are Warned That War Effort Is Hampered

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The rising surge of bloody and violent mob movements ranging from Los Angeles to Philadelphia and Detroit to Beaumont, Texas, caused the NAACP this week to call again upon Congressmen to sign the discharge petition that will rescue from committee the Gavangan Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 51.

The NAACP warned that the tragic growth of mob violence which threatens to become nationwide will inevitably seriously hamper successful prosecution of the war. The rioting in connection with the Packard upgrading of qualified Negroes, the outbursts against zoot suiters which has been shown to be directed almost exclusively against persons of dark skin, and the clashes in the Mobile shipyards are tragic examples of a dangerous situation which can be checked only by the strong arm of the Federal Government, the NAACP contended

JUN 22 1943

The loss of two lives and great property damage at Beaumont, Texas, was charged to subversive forces among white shipbuilders who deliberately provoked the riot to prevent Negroes from helping to produce the goods which are necessary to win the war.

ATTACK REPORT UNFOUNDED

The riot was incited by report of "criminal attack" by a Negro upon a white woman, an attack which medical examination proved to be unfounded.

To the congressmen the lynching of Cellon Harrison on June 16 at Marianna, Florida, was recited. Harrison's conviction had twice been reversed by the Florida courts and NAACP counsel was planning for attempts at a third reversal even while Harrison was lynched.

Sixteen months after the murder of Johnnie Mayo on February 5, 1940, Harrison was arrested, convicted and sentenced to the electric chair. The Supreme Court of Florida reversed the conviction. Harrison was again tried, and again convicted and sentenced to the electric chair. The conviction was affirmed by a vote of 4 to 3 by the Supreme court of Florida. Clyde W. Atkinson, Tallahassee attorney, asked the Supreme Court to again hear the case, and after reargument the Court voted 4 to 3 to reverse the conviction.

Several days after Harrison was released, another grand jury in Jackson County again indicted him for the same offense and he was in jail at Marianna for trial which was supposed to begin on June 21 when the Marianna mob took him out of jail and killed him.

COULD NOT BE TRIED AGAIN FOR MURDER

NAACP attorneys point out that the authorities and mob in Florida knew that Harrison could not again be tried for the murder of Johnnie Mayo. The Supreme Court of Florida ruled that without the confession there was no evidence to involve Harrison, and since the confession was procured illegally it could not be used. At the trial there would be no evidence on which to base a case.

The NAACP reminded the congressmen that those familiar with the situation in the South do not need to be told that when there are such reversals by a southern court there is certainly grave doubt as to the guilt of a Negro.

"Opponents of federal anti-lynching legislation," the NAACP continued, "have for years asserted that the states themselves would do the job of preventing lynching and punishing lynchers. The record demonstrates that these promises have not been kept. In view, therefore, of the immediacy of the situation it is imperative that the Congress act without fail to add the strong arm of the federal government to those of the several states to stop this tide of mob violence at once before it couses us either to lose the war or to prolong it at the cost of the lives of Americans."

Marianna was the scene of one of the most horrible of Southern lynchings in October, 1934, when Claude Neal was put to death by a mob which chased him all the way to Brewton, Ala.

NAACP Units On Guard Against Race Outbreaks

Atlanta Daily World

Branch Officials Take Steps To Prevent Trouble

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (SNS) — Vigorous and effective action is being taken by NAACP branches in the 19 fever spots throughout the country to avert outbreaks similar to recent rioting in Detroit, Beaumont, Los Angeles and other war centers it was revealed this week. Special reports from these branches indicate increased activity on the part of interracial committees and renewed efforts to get sustained cooperation from the local daily newspapers.

JUL 14 1943

C. L. Harper of the Atlanta branch, states that branch succeeded after enlisting the help of Ralph McGill, in influencing three papers to carry editorials condemning riot rumors. The Atlanta branch also reported that the Governor will be called upon to issue an appeal to officers and citizens of the state. In setting up the contemplated inter-racial citizens' committee of equal number of Negroes and whites, it is proposed that the Negro members will be selected by the Negro group.

The Baltimore NAACP reports the formation of a committee for prevention and control of riots and states that FBI agents are on the alert at local shipyards.

The Mayor and Chief of Police at Chester, Pa., have been asked by the Chester NAACP to appoint Negro police and plainclothesmen. Negro and whites are cooperating in a YMCA race harmony drive the report said.

It was reported that the Philadelphia branch in collaboration with the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, CIO, A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhood has undertaken a public education program and the $2,000 had been spent to advertise a letter from union heads asking fairness and cooperation.

JUL 14 1943

Effort to locate the distributors of a pamphlet urging Negroes to strike are being made by the Kansas City, Mo., branch which reports that it is endeavoring to form an interracial committee. Although the Kansas City Branch stated that there are no serious reasons to believe that Kansas City can be ignited by racial disturbances, the report added that this picture is not the result of exceptionally race relation in this city, but more to a general indifference on the part of both races.

Atlanta NAACP To Prosecute City Policeman

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

JUL 28 1943

Pres. Harper Reveals Plans For Organization

JUL 28 1943

BY WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

The Legal Redress committee of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP was given the "go" signal Tuesday night in the prosecution of an Atlanta officer who fatally wounded 19-year-old John Henry Webb June 30 in what has been described as an unnecessary and deliberate act.

The officer in the case is Patrolman E. G. Cowan. According to witnesses, Webb had offered to pay for five cents worth of cigarettes at a Jeptha Street establishment after a disturbance arose over a young woman's not paying for the same. Police arrived on the scene and gave chase to Webb, finally ending up in the John Eagan Homes section, where a tussle and the shooting occurred. Webb was shot in the chest, while the patrolman stood above him, the bullet ranging downward, according to a report made by the Legal Redress Committee. He died three days later at Grady Hospital. Atlanta, Ga.

Attorney A. T. Walden said that as soon as a few more facts are gathered, he will take them to Fulton Solicitor John A. Boykin for consideration by the grand jury. Failing there, he will pursue two other courses which the committee recommended and which the branch authorized to prosecute the officers. Daily World

Immediate action in other cases of this sort was authorized by the branch.

JUL 28 1943

DELEGATES HEARD

Atlanta's delegates to the NAACP Emergency Conference in Detroit made stirring reports to the Tuesday night meeting at Wheat Street Baptist church. Attorney Rachel Pruden Herndon told of the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Judge William Hastie by Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., the Roscoe Dungee address on tolerance and NAACP opposition to the building of the "jim crow" Metropolitan housing project in New York City, as well as giving an overall report on the precision and efficiency practiced during the Detroit meeting.

JUL 28 1943

John Lattimore, a Pullman porter, second of the delegate trio to the conference, reported on the press, radio and motion picture section of the meeting where it was urged that agencies discontinue the stereotyping of Negroes in servile, inferior roles.

Attorney Walden made a ringing report on the dead earnestness and seriousness of those at the helm of and attending the conference. Stating that the conference represented a cross-section of the Negro in America, Attorney Walden said the meeting came out against the whole idea of segregation and determined to fight now for full rights and privileges of American citizenship.

R. R. Regrets Refusal Serve Negro Cpl

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Who Was Barred From Dining Car

JUL 15 1943

Washington, July 9—Answering a complaint filed by the NAACP because the Illinois Central System refused to serve a meal to a Negro corporal, the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central System has advised the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the dining car steward had failed to follow the instructions of the company.

JUL 15 1943

It appears that the dining car was completely occupied but when a single seat became vacant, Corporal Branch C. Atkinson moved forward, but the dining car steward requested him to wait until he could draw the separation curtains which are provided to comply with the inter-state requirements in southern states. This action was not in accordance with instructions, stated the traffic manager in his answer to I. C. C.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NAACP GETS TWO MORE LIFE MEMBERS

New York—Two more persons have [illegible] the NAACP for life by [illegible] the fee of $500. They are Jane E. Hunter, executive secretary of the Phillis Wheatley association of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. [illegible] W. Wesley, of Houston, Texas wife of the publisher of [illegible] Houston Informer. The NAACP now has 49 fully paid up life members.

42-1943

NAACP LEADER FIGHTS AUSTIN-WADSWORTH BILL

Terming the Austin-Wadsworth bill as unnecessary in the face of vast existing reservoirs of Negro manpower which remain untaped through the prejudices of employers and labor unions, Walter White, executive secretary of NAACP, declared that his organization was irrevocably opposed to its passage.

Above photo shows the militant Mr. White testifying before a subcommittee of Senate Military Affairs at Washington, D.C., recently. At his left is Senator Warren Austin of Vermont, one of the co-sponsors of the measure.

NAACP's White, Houston Rap 'Work-Or-Fight' Bill

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOE SHEPARD
(Staff Correspondent)

APR 10 1943

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8—Blasting the Austin-Wadsworth National Service bill as opening the door to abject subjugation of minorities in America, Walter White and Charles H. Houston told a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee that the bill savored "dangerously of involuntary servitude" at hearings held on Thursday.

White, executive secretary of the NAACP, also attacked the measure as unnecessary at a time when a vast reservoir of man and womanpower remains untapped solely because of arbitrary and capricious race prejudices on the part of employers and labor unions.

SURVEY CITED

Citing a recent War Manpower commission survey which disclosed that 600,000 Negroes are outright unemployed, he declared that the assumption that workers were not volunteering for service in war industries was belied by facts. [illegible] already a vast reservoir of Negro man- and womanpower today begging for employment at their proper skills and levels but to whom the doors are tightly closed and bolted," he said.

NO PROTECTION

Failure of the measure, as now written to provide adequate safeguards to protect workers from unrestrained and arbitrary action on the part of employers and local draft boards, was also attacked by the NAACP secretary.

"This bill," he said, "is entirely silent on the obligation of an employer not to discriminate on account of race, creed or color; to properly assign and upgrade employees; to use safety appliances; to establish reasonable wage, hour and health regulation."

NO GUARANTEE OF WORK

The bill requires compulsory service but does not guarantee employment. For example, under S. 666, 10,000 white workers could be drafted and transferred to a southern community even though there were already present there 10,000 Negroes capable of filling the job.

"A prejudiced draft board, at the behest of a prejudiced employer who refused to hire available Negro labor could then order the 10,000 Negro workers to pick cotton though they possessed the skills to work in industry.

"This bill gives an employer the right to reject a batch of drafted labor without assigning any reason for doing so and then permits him to call on the United States government to provide more batches from which he can choose those he wishes to employ.

"The worker would not have even the protection provided by the Civil Service where the employer has to choose from the top three on the list. In short, omnipotent controls are placed in his hands to compel servitude without the correlative obligation to protect the servitor."

WANTS ANTI-BIAS CLAUSE

Senator Warren R. Austin, (Vt. Rep.) asked at this point whether insertion of a clause prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed or color would not be desirable.

APR 10 1943

White replied that he thought that this would tend to strengthen the measure, but pointed out that ultimate execution of the provisions of the measure would lie in the hands of local and state officials who in many states would be certain to use them to the detriment of the Negro population.

DANGER OF UNFAIRNESS

Pointing out the possible conditions of coercion, intimidation, and subjection of colored workers which might be expected to follow passage of such legislation, White cited numerous cases where colored workers had been forced to remain unemployed or to work below their skills as a result of employer prejudices.

Then citing "work or fight" legislation passed during the last war, which was used to keep Negroes in menial and poorly paying occupations, he declared that the same type of legislation is now being passed in several states and used for the same purpose.

OTHER DANGERS

Declaring that those who prostitued the "limited authority" conferred upon them by "work or fight" laws during the last war would be fanned to greater excesses if the federal government itself gave them the green light.

Following White's declaration of irrevocable opposition of the NAACP to the legislation, Charles Houston, NAACP legal aide testifying for the NAACP and AKA Non-Partisan council, reiterated this opposition to the measure and urged that the voluntary approach to the problem be retained.

HOUSTON'S POSITION

In further clarification of his stand Houston said: "I am not opposed to the theory of compulsory service, but I do feel that the existing pool of reserve manpower should be tapped by the government before we go into an involuntary system.

APR 10 1943

"We want total mobilization of skills and manpower," he continued, "not of heads. I do not feel that this can be accomplished before the government takes a strong position against discrimination in war work."

OFFERS SAFEGUARD

To further strengthen the bill against the possibility of prejudiced employers accepting colored workers and then assigning them to jobs beneath their skills, he urged that such assignment be termed unfair labor practice under the terms of the bill.

HOUSING ANGLE

Houston also urged that there be no assignment of labor where adequate housing facilities were not available, and that discrimination in the allocation of housing to workers not be permitted to prevent assignment of colored workers.

Specific changes in the provisions of the bill recommended by Houston included: Minimum wage and housing standards to be set by the federal government; minimum workers' compensation requirements; establishment of adequate, speedy appeal machinery; equal and adequate opportunities for aptitude tests and training; provision for hospitalization of injured workers; protection of seniority rights of workers drafted from one job to fill another in a more essential field; prohibition of discrimination based upon race, creed or national origin; and establishment of penal sanctions to be used against employers violating terms of the act.

Upon conclusion of his testimony Houston was requested to prepare a draft of the bill embodying the changes which he had suggested.

APR 10 1943

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Says NAACP Texas Pastor Formented Detroit Race Riot

WHITE REPORTER SAYS REV. A. A. LUCAS MADE "FIGHTEST" SPEECH

(By T. John Wood)

JUL 17 1943

DETROIT, July — (ANP)— The name of the Rev. A. A. Lucas, pastor of Good Hope Baptist church, Houston, figured prominently in an open dispute between Waiter White executive secretary of the NAACP and A. M. Smith, feature writer for the Detroit Daily News (white) after the News reporter last month stirred up discontent Emergency conference here early last month tsirred up discontent which resulted in the recent race riot.

Rev. Lucas' name entered into the controversy after Walter White had protested to an article in which Smith stated that the conference "sowed seeds of violence in the hearts of youths, both Negro and white, and that these "seeds fell into the kind of soil in which violence and crime breed."

Smith, in his article, which was the first of a series on crime and juvenile delinquency, alleged that the Juen 3 to 6 conference was a "fighting" conference and as a result, many Negro and white youth imbued with this fighting spirit took part in the June 21 race war.

QUOTES REV. A. A. LUCAS

Protesting the article and the accusation against the NAACP, White declared that the conference did not play any part in causing the riot. In defense of his statement, Smith then quoted the Rev. Lucas as having said "Down in our state of Texas we don't ask: we fight for what we want—and get it." Smith declared in answer to White, that this was "one of the fightingest speeches I have ever heard."

In a further attempt to link the NAACP conference with the causes of the riot, Smith wrote "let it be recalled that nearly 50 per cent of those arrested in connection with the riots were under the age of 21 years.

"To contend that a strictly militant convention, which ended with a mass meeting of 20,000 Negroes, had no influence on the fighting spirit of younger irresponsible Negroes, is a denial of the law of phychology, which are as certain as the law of gravity or the chemical law of explosion of powder when you touch a match to it.

JUL 17 1943

'I am certain that the fighting convention of the NAACP in Detroit made the Negro boys much readier to fight than they had been."

COMPARES NAACP, URBAN LEAGUE

Leaders here believe the News, through the Smith article, was deliberately attempting to "put the heat on" the NAACP. This belief was bolstered when the same writer attempted to compare the NAACP with the National Urban lea-

42

gue. The article alleged that the program of the league does not concide with that of the NAACP and pointed out that "many members of the Urban league refuse to affiliate with the NAACP."

REPORTER WAS WRONG

Although the fued between Walter White and the Detroit News reporter may be short lived it is well to point out here that Rev. Lucas was misquoted by Smith. This reporter, who also covered every session of the NAACP confab, in glancing through notes taken at the religious panel, found the following quotation by the Rev. Lucas:

"Down in my state of Texas, that is in Houston, the part where I came from if you want anything bad enough to fight for it you get it. We don't go around begging; we ask for what we can get without a fight, but there are some things Negroes are not going to get without fighting hard."

JUN 17 1943

FDR Sees Race Playing Key Role In Achieving Victory

Defender, Chicago Ill.

DETROIT, Mich. — "Nowhere has support of the war effort been more evident than in the case of our largest racial minority," President Roosevelt asserted in his greeting to the N.A.A.C.P. emergency war conference opening here June 3.

To N.A.A.C.P. delegates at the meeting replacing this year the 34th annual conference, the President recalled the theme of their 1942 meeting in Los Angeles, "Victory is Vital to Minorities," which he suggested might well have been reversed and given to the nation as a slogan.

"Much has happened since I greeted your representative gathering last year," said the message from the President. "We are getting on with the war."

"In every phase of war activity—on our myriad home fronts, as well as our far-flung battle fronts—the Negro people have given unstintingly to our war effort. Colored Americans are now working in our war plants, turning out the ships, the planes, and the guns with which we are carrying the war to the enemy. Negro youths from homes throughout the country are serving in the army, the navy, the marine corps, and the coast guard. They are fighting on every front and in every arm and branch of the service.

"One of the most significant contributions which Negroes have made to the war is on the home front in mobilizing civilian defense units, purchasing war bonds, and supporting rationing programs while at the same time contributing largely to increased food production. Through these ofttimes unheralded activities, our Negro citizens have helped the United Nations by demonstrating that America is a united nation. It is my hope that your present conference will further accelerate all of these gains."

JUN 5 1943

Treatment of Negro in Armed Forces Target at N.A.A.C.P. Meet

Washington, D.C. Tribune

DETROIT, Mich.—"While discrimination against soldiers and sailors in public transportation is notorious, there is needed a large body of documented evidence with the view of presenting the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission," said William H. Hastie, recently resigned civilian aide to the secretary of war, urging delegates at the June 4 morning session of the N.A.A.C.P. conference to assemble such material.

JUN 12 1943

42

D.C.

The conference audience at Second Baptist Church was told that the National Office and the NAACP legal committee will use this material for a careful presentation to the Commission and other appropriate authorities.

In an animated three hour discussion of the problem of the Negro in the armed forces, delegates representing more than 37 states clamored for the floor to ply Hastie and the other consultants, Bernard Jefferson of D.C., D., and Henry W. Pope, U.S.O., with questions as to how their respective branches can swing into action. All were anxious to work out programs whereby their community could solve the problem of the mistreatment of the Negro in uniform. Tribune

Hastie expressed the belief that prevailing unsatisfactory conditions could best be remedied by the establishmen of a Military Affairs Committee in each branch, such a Committee being made up of the most able and conscientious members. The Committee would establish personal relations with commandants of the camp, the special service officers, and the civilian health and welfare agencies, U.S.O., Red Cross, etc.

"Such a committee," Hastie said, "would achieve real force in the community." Washington D.C.

JUN 12 1943

Statement To Nation Released By NAACP

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

DETROIT, Mich., June 17—The statement to the nation adopted by the Emergency conference on the status of the Negro in the War for Freedom, called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here June 3-6, covered three major sections: (1) Treatment of the Negro in the armed services; (2) Manpower; and (3) Treatment of the Negro in the press. The last section also included treatment of the Negro in radio and the motion picture industry.

JUN 19 1943

In the preamble to its statement, the NAACP group imperatively said, "We refuse to listen to the weak-kneed of both races who tell us not to raise such controversies during the war. We believe, on the contrary, that we are doing a patriotic duty in raising them."

Concerning treatment of Negroes in the armed services, the statement said, "This evil condition reaches into the homes and hearts of every American Negro. It constitutes a serious and continuously existing breach in our national unity and is naturally reducing the spirit and morale of the Negro citizen. It also furnishes material for Axis propaganda." In regard to the manpower issue, the statement said that "among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens of the United States is equality of opportunity—which includes the right to work and earn a living, qualified only by fitness for the job with no exception based on race, creed, color or national origin" and that "the government must observe this right and set the example through its own employment policies and the policies of the federal agencies. he President's Executive Order 8802 was supported. Regarding treatment of Negroes by the press, the statement opposed the use of press, radio, and motion pictures to spread poisonous anti-Negro propaganda and made a formal "call upon the press—including newspapers, periodicals and book publishers—to change its prejudiced policy in the treatment of Negro subject matter" and re-emphasized that the Associated Press, United Press, and local editors should eliminate the designation of "Negro" in reporting crime news.

NAACP Conference Told Klan Planned Packard Strike In Detroit, Mich.

Houston Texas Informer

DETROIT, Michigan.—Agents of the Ku Klux Klan or its successor body organized the Packard walkout here last week, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Workers, CIO, told an audience of 23,000 attending the final mass meeting of the NAACP Emergency War Conference on Sunday, June 6, at Olympia Stadium. Informer

"Just before this meeting," Thomas said, "I came into possession of absolute evidence that the strike at Packard Motor Company, one of the most shameful exhibitions of this war, was in fact actively promoted and organized and carried out by the Ku Klux Klan in Detroit.

JUL 19 1943

43

"This evidence together with that already in possession of the UAW-CIO such as a formal invitation to klansmen in Packard's signed by the 'Excelled Cyclops' and by mandate of the 'Imperial Wizard' to a meeting early in April convinces me that enemy agents are using this night shirt axis to do their work in the arsenal of democracy." Thomas said that he was turning all evidence over the the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he would also ask for a congregational investigation and would ask that "the FBI come to Detroit and expose the Klan and kindred bodies for the filth that they are."

At the closing meeting Judge William H. Hastie was awarded the Spingarn Medal for his refusal to temporize with racial bigotry in the War Department. Hastie resigned in protest as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

The conference which dealt with "Manpower — The Right to Work for Democratic Rights," issued at its close a statement to the nation declaring among other things:

"The continued ill-treatment of Negroes in uniform both on military reservations and in many civilian communities is disgraceful. Negroes in the uniform of the nation have been beaten, mobbed, killed and lynched.

"Segregation is the ironclad rule in the armed forces except in the Officers' Candidate school. Yet it is practiced against no other racial group.

"We demand the ending of this discrimination and segregation. We pledge our support to Winfred Lynn in his effort to be recognized as a conscientious objector to serving in a segregated army. The President as Commander-in-Chief, has the full power to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. We call on him to use that power now. Houston Texas

"We hail the Four Freedoms as our war aims but both American Negroes and colored peoples all over the world will justly regard the Four Freedoms as hypocrisy unless the President acts to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces of our nation."

42

The NAACP took a strong stand on the treatment of the Negro in the press, radio and motion picture. Citing the press, radio, and motion picture as the modern instrument by which this poisonous propaganda is spread, the NAACP declared that the full emancipation of the Negro in America has been obstructed by a continuous and deliberate program of propaganda to create a stereotype of the Negro as intellectually, socially, and biologically inferior. "The Negro has been the pawn in the 'divide and rule' technique of the controlling class," the NAACP said. "The myth of white superiority has been exploited as a wedge to destroy the natural unity between the white and Negro working masses. Opportunities, advantages, and prestige are assumed as the exclusive right of even the least competent, merely because they are white."

JUL 19 1943

NAACP FLAYS JIM CROW WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—Condemning the March 5 walkout of 26 prejudiced white war department clerks, as a "strike against the government," the NAACP demanded this week that Lt. Col. A. F. White, chief of the machine records branch here stand firm against all efforts to adopt within his department a policy of segregation of office workers on basis of color or race.

42

MAR 1943

For several months Negro and white girls had worked together at the machine records division here when some of the white girls objected to working with Negroes. F. N. Middleton, chief clerk of the section, called all the employees together and, in effect, said he could segregate Negro women if he desired, but he had personal objections to taking such action. He then rescinded the order. After the March 26 walk-out of white women clerks because of mixed rooms, the section decided to reconsider segregation of Negro and white workers.

Discrimination Ends At Rink

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1944

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12—(ANP) — Racial discrimination against Negroes at the skating rink in Harriet Island park ended last week when Macea Littlejohn, chairman of the legal redress committee of the NAACP, sent a letter of protest to Fred M. Truax, commissioner of parks and playgrounds of St. Paul.

Littlejohn reminded the commissioner of the fact that Negroes are citizens and taxpayers, and that they have certain constitutional rights; he demanded that immediate steps be taken to end all discriminatory practices at the park.

AUG 1944

SKATE HARMONIOUSLY

In answer to the protest Commissioner Truax wrote: "I am glad to advise that your request has been complied with."

Upon recent investigation Littlejohn observed that Negroes and whites are now skating on the rink harmoniously.

42-1943

'Stop Demoralizing Army', Says NAACP's Statement

Ex-Judge Hastie Gets Spingarn Medal for Exposing Army 'Disgrace'

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

DETROIT—With the awarding of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. William H. Hastie, "for his refusal to temporize with racial bigotry in the War Department," the Emergency Conference on the Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom, sponsored by the NAACP, was brought to a close Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting attended by 23,000 people in Olympia Stadium.

Another high point of Sunday's meeting was the speech by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, in which he declared that "agents of the Ku Klux Klan or its successor body organized the walkout of workers at the Packard auto plant last week."

In accepting the Spingarn Medal, Dr. Hastie said, "If anything I have done has national significance, it is only because I have been so fortunate as to express in public utterance and action something of what is in the minds of millions of other people."

The medal, the 28th time it has been awarded, was presented by Will Rogers, Congressman of the 16th District, California.

Walter White, executive secretary **of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the** keynote speech.

'Our First Job"

"Our first job here," Mr. White said, 'is to take stock of our defeats and victories and to appraise the effectiveness of the methods we have employed in our struggle for liberty. As a race we have been like a man swimming upstream against a strong current. We pause here in Detroit briefly to gather our second wind, to fix our eyes more clearly on the still distant goal of justice and equality and to determine if the strokes we have been using are the ones most effective in the further struggle.

"Having done these things," he added, "we are met here to chart our course for the difficult days ahead. We must use our maximum strength to help the Democracies win by making Democracy win itself."

Others Participate

Others participating on the various programs were Albert E. Cobo, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Detroit. Welcome addresses were [illegible] Scruggs, for the [illegible] branch of the N. A. [illegible] C. P.; Shelton Tappes and Fred X. Martel, for labor; Rabbi Morris Adler, for the citizens; L. C. Blount, for business, and the Rev. L. Bradby, for the ministers. Dr. James J. McLendon presided over the first session.

H. L. Lagrone, Alberquerque, New Mexico, presided at the second session. Others on the program were Judge Hastie, Bernard Jefferson, OCD; Henry W. Pope, USO, and Earl Brown, staff member, Time and Life magazines.

Dr. George D. Flemmings, Ft. Worth, Texas; Earl B. Dickerson, Albon Holsey, Oscar C. Brown, George Schuyler, Albert Deutsch, of the newspaper PM; Roscoe Dungee, Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Alfred Baker Lewis and Frank Horne, of the Federal Housing authority, were among others who took part in the conference.

Miss Dorothy Maynor led the national anthem at the closing meeting.

The conference, which dealt with "Manpower—The Right to Work for Victory," "Treatment of the Negro in the Press, Radio and Motion Picture," "Securing Democracy at Home," "The Church as a Force for Democratic Rights," issued at its close a statement to the nation declaring among other things:

N. A. A. C. P.'s Statement

"The continued ill treatment of Negroes in uniform both on military reservations and in many civilian communities is disgraceful. Negroes in the uniform of the nation have been beaten, mobbed, killed and lynched.

"Discrimination is serious and rampant. In spite of the need for flyers only a few Negroes have been accepted in a segregated section of the Air Corps. There are no Negro commissioned officers in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Negro women have not been admitted to the WAVES and SPARS in spite of their excellent showing as WAACs. Negro soldiers frequently are denied equal opportunities for transportation facilities, although this is strictly contrary to law.

"Segregation is the iron clad rule in the armed forces except in the Officers Candidate School. Yet it is practiced against no other racial group.

"We demand the ending of this discrimination and segregation. We pledge our support to Winfred Lynn in his effort to be recognized as a conscientious objector to serving in a segregated army. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the full power to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. We call on him to use his power now.

"We hail the Four Freedoms as our war aims but both American Negroes and colored peoples all over the world will justly regard the Four Freedoms as hypocrisy unless the President acts to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces of our nation."

On the Daily Press

The N. A. A. C. P. took a strong stand on the treatment of the Negro in the press, radio and motion picture. Citing the press, radio, and motion picture are the modern instruments by which this poisonous propaganda is spread, the N. A. A. C. P. declared that the full emancipation of the Negro in America has been obstructed by a continuous and deliberate program of propaganda to create a stereotype of the Negro as intellectually, socially and biologically inferior. "The Negro has been the pawn in the 'divide and rule' technique of the controlling class," the N. A. A. C. P. said. "The myth of white superiority has been exploited as a wedge to destroy the natural unity between the white and Negro working masses. Opportunities, advantages, and prestige are assumed as the exclusive right of even the least competent, merely because they are white. By this exploitation of racial concepts and the degrading of the Negro, democracy remains a wordy fiction rather than a working fact."

The press, including newspapers, periodical and book publishers was called upon to change its prejudiced policy in treatment of Negro subject matter. The Associated Press, United Press and local editors should eliminate the designation of "Negro" in reporting crime news. The N. A. C. C. P. commended New York PM and the Newspaper Guild for their efforts in exposing the distortion by the press of Negro participation in crime and the elimination of racial tags in [illegible] reporting. The Association recommended that the press employ qualified Negro journalists on their news reporting staffs. It urged a larger reporting of the Negro's contribution to American life and his participation in the total war effort.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bias In Armed Forces Scored At Meeting

NAACP Detroit War Conference Lasts Four Days

DETROIT, Mich. — Complete integration of Negroes into the war effort and an end to segregation and discrimination in the armed services of the United States was the resolution adopted at the final meeting of a four-day emergency war conference of the NAACP which ended here on June 7.

The NAACP and its delegates deplored the wide discrepancy between the professed war aims of democracy and freedom and the treatment meted out to Negroes in nearly every part of American national life.

Action by the President to accord full rights of citizenship to Negroes guaranteed in the federal constitution was necessary to achieve national unity at home and victory over the Axis, the conference maintained.

Treatment of Negro service men and the condition of Negroes as a whole constitute "a serious and continuously existing breach in our national unity and is naturally reducing the spirit and morale of the Negro citizen. It also furnishes material for Axis propaganda," the NAACP resolution stated.

ASK MORE FLYERS

"In spite of the need for flyers, only a few Negroes have been accepted in a segregated section of the Air Corps" and "Negro women have not been admitted to the WAVES and SPARS in spite of their excellent showing as WAACs," it was pointed out.

The NAACP declared in its resolution that "the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the full power to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces," and called upon him to use that power.

The NAACP demanded further that the Fair Employment Practice Committee establish regional offices throughout [illegible] nation, and appoint competent and fair-minded persons to the committee immediately.

The conference commended the policies and efforts of some unions to integrate Negro labor in industry, but condemned "those branches of organized labor which, whether by constitutional proscription or ritualistic practice, deny membership to persons on account of race, color, creed or national origin."

POISONOUS PROPAGANDA

It also deplored in its resolution the use of the press, the radio, and the motion picture as "modern instruments by which poisonous propaganda is spread" against Negroes as being intellectually, socially, and biologically inferior to whites.

The NAACP therefore called upon newspapers, periodicals, and book publishers to change their prejudiced policy in the treatment of Negro subject matter.

Employment of qualified Negro journalists on the news reporting staffs of the press, admission of Negroes to the various press associations, and "a larger reporting of the Negro's contribution to American life and his participation in the total war effort" were recommended in the resolution as safe solutions.

The NAACP urged Negro artists and actors "to refuse to prostitute their talents in fostering propaganda injurious to the Negro," and demanded that the Office of War Information abandon its policy of treating the Negro as a separate isolated subject.

KU KLUX KLAN ACTIVE

Agents of the Ku Klux Klan or its successor body organized the recent Packard walkout in Detroit, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Workers CIO, told an audience of 23,000 attending the final mass meeting of the NAACP conference.

"Just before this meeting, I came in possession of absolute evidence that the strike at Packard Motor Company, one of the most shameful exhibitions of this war, was in fact actively organized, promoted, and carried out by the Ku Klux Klan in Detroit," Mr. Thomas said.

Mr. Thomas told the delegates that he would turn all the evidence over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and ask for a congressional investigation, and also insist that "the FBI come to Detroit and expose the Klan and kindred bodies for the filth that they are."

CIO RACE POLICY

An address by Philip Murray was read by J. Raymond Walsh in the absence of the CIO president to Washington on official duty.

In his speech, Mr. Murray stated that the major purpose and objective of the CIO is "to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

The CIO condemns the policies of many employers who refuse to hire Negro labor or discriminate against Negroes in other employment conditions, Mr. Murray wrote.

Such policies and practices constitute "a direct attack against the nation's policy to bu[illegible] democracy in our fight against Hitlerism," the CIO president asserted.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rogers Praises Hastie

743 Attend NAACP Meet In Detroit

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

DETROIT, Mich. — (SNS) — Congressman Will Rogers, Jr. called Judge Wm. H. Hastie, resigned civilian aide to the war secretary, a brilliant, fearless and effective advocate in presenting to him the Spingarn Award before approximately 18,000 at Olympia Stadium here Sunday.

Mr. Rogers enlisted himself in "The Battalion of Fighters for maximum democracy and maximum equality for the Negro.

Mr. Rogers declared that he knew "The difficult time the Negro soldier has fighting for democracy while beset by segregation and discrimination." He added that a good record by the Negro soldier would help win the war and aid in removing racial differences after the war.

Raymond Walsh, CIO Dirctor of Research, read the prepared speech of CIO President Phillip Murray who was summoned by President Roosevelt to the White House for a conference.

Murray's speech suggested "A floor under equality and liberty" and asserted his "belief in action toward a democracy free of racial discrimination."

R. J. Thomas, UWA president, told the convention that he had "further evidence that the Packard Strike was "actively promoted, organized and carried out by the Ku Klux Klan, or its successor body in Detroit."

He reiterated the UAW'S stand that "every worker regardless of color or creed work for his country at his highest skill and not on a Jim Crow basis."

JUN 7 1943

Race Will Remain Free Hastie Tells Delegates

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

JUN 9 1943

DETROIT, Mich.—"Millions of Negroes want all men to know that we have become and will remain free in spirit and dauntless in our determination to be treated as unrestricted citizens of the Republic and nothing even a little bit less than that."

This statement was made by Judge William H. Hastie as he received the Spingarn Medal at the NAACP war emergency conference which ended here on June 7.

The Spingarn Medalist is at present dean of Howard University law school, and was formerly judge of the Federal District Court of the Virgin Islands and civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

PROUD OF HONOR

"I am happy and proud to be admitted to the company of those men and women who have been awarded the Spingarn Medal in past years," Judge Hastie said in his address to the delegates after the award.

Beginning with Ernest Just, the roster of Spingarn Medalists includes the names of prominent scientists such as Carver and Louis Wright; artists and men and women of letters, including Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Marian Anderson, Richard Wright, and W. E. B. DuBois.

FREEDOM DEFINED

"Freedom is both a state of mind and a physical and legal condition. A large part of slavery is thinking and feeling and acting like an inferior.

A large part of emancipation is thinking and feeling and acting like a free man," the learned judge continued.

Many well-meaning white Americans who consider themselves friends of the Negro "do not comprehend the phenomenon of that free spirit of the Negro which will not rest, or be quiet or be grateful," the speaker stated.

NO COMPROMISE

Negroes do not stand for compromise, nor do they consent to attempts to "put them in their place, "Dean Hastie warned.

Judge Hastie denounced the segregation system in the armed service which ignores "the basic policy of selective service that men shall be chosen by chance in the order in which their numbers are drawn in the selective service lottery."

The services of Negroes specialists in the professional and technical fields are largely wasted in a segregated army in spite of shortage of key medical personnel in the armed services, the speaker remarked.

"The basic scheme of segregation does not permit the effective use of the Negro specialist to help meet the critical need" for experts, and the nation is paying a big price for that policy, the learned judge concluded.

NRLB To Review Shipyard Case

Argus SEP 24 1943
St. Louis, Missouri

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emphasing its identity with labor unions which bar discrimination from their policies, the NAACP this week filed a brief amicus in a case argued before the N.R.L.B. between the United Steel Workers of America, Machinist Local 1304, which does not discriminate, and the Bay Cities Metal Trade Council, A. F. of L., many of the locals of which ban non-white persons from membership. The dispute is to determine which of the two union organizations is to be recognized as the bargaining representative for employees of the Bethlehem Alameda (California) Shipyard and Shipyard Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

More than 9,000 workmen are employed when the yards are running at full production. Negroes and other non-whites constitute about 40 per cent of the personnel.

Deplores Choice Of Successor To Judge Wm. Hastie

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25—James B. LaFourche, Public Relations counselor for the Southern Regional Council of NAACP Branches, this week sent a letter to Walter White, stamping the appointment of Truman K. Gibson to Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War as "brazen effrontery."

La Fourche, who was one of the personal investigators of the Alexandria riot for the New Orleans Press club gave pointed reasons why Gibson is not the man for the position. He is also vice president of the Press Club. His letter to Walter White is as follows:

2729 Amelia Street
New Orleans, La.
February 11, 1943

FEB 27 1943

Mr. Walter White
Secretary NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

"Dear Sir:

The acceptance by Truman K. Gibson Jr., as aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, a post recently vacated by Federal Judge William H. Hastie, is beyond a doube an act of brazen effrontery. No man did more than he to discourage my investigations of the Alexandria Riots more than a year ago, when ten (10) Negro soldiers were slain by the promiscuous firing of civilian and military police. Suffice it to say that I offered bona fide proof to bear out my findings. Mr. Gibson requested that pictures of dead soldiers in the street be sent him if possible, otherwise he inferred that he was not interested.

Collier's Weekly of November 21, 1942, carried an article written by Walter Davenport. Mr. Davenport referred to the Alexandria Riots as the "Little Pearl Harbor." He also mentioned the fact that ten (10) Negro soldiers were killed. Whether he made pictures of them or not, I do not know. But he said that ten (10) soldiers were slain. Where did he get his information? Did Mr. Gibson bother to find out? The army's only official report was "there had been too much unnecessary shooting."

Then again, only a short time age, three Negro soldiers were convicted and sentenced to die for an alleged attack on a white women. The incident supposedly happened near one of the many camps near Alexandria, La. Since that time, the NAACP, through its attorneys had sought to have the three accused men freed on a writ of habeas corpus.

Before the NAACP entered this case, what was Mr. Gibson doing? As an Attorney, he knows full well that the court in which the trio of Negro soldiers were tried, had no jurisdiction in the case. But instead of risking his job to save the lives of the three condemned men, the acting-aide to the Secretary of War said nothing. Or, like the old proverb, "sat sublimely by," as the NAACP hurled its legal force into action.

The Articles of War (92) relative to murder and rape read: "As conditions in the United States so nearly approximate those of peace as to be almost tantamount thereto, authority to try by courtmartial one accused of murder should now be granted only when the circumstances of the case indicate that such action would serve the ends of justice." (250.451-9—9-24-20).

Mr. Gibson knows full well that a fair trial in this riotous bailiwick was impossible without a change of venue, and even with a change of venue to an Orleans parish criminal court where the case should have been tried, since it is the states largest parish seat and the surroundings tolerant, justice such as was meted out in the federal court which tried the condemned men might have been the same. The ends of justice would have been served best if the military had asked for the custody of the accused and ordered a court-martial, but it isn't on record that it made such request.

Articles of War (74) relative to incidents occuring during time of war reads:

"It is the policy of the W. D. under A. W. No. 74 to decline in time of war to turn over to the civil authorities, a soldier charged with a civil offense, except where the offense charged is a most serious one which is primarily against the civil community, and which would serve to disqualify the offender for military service and association with upright and honorable men; and where the commanding officer reasonably believes that the charge is not without proper foundation and that the accused will be accorded a fair trial without prejudice due to his military status." (o14.4-8/31/18).

In conclusion may I say that the position of aide to the Secretary of War, is a vitally essential one and calls for a man who will exhibit rare fortitude and hold to the courage of his convictions. I feel that in winking the eye at Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university to endorse the chameleon-like Mr. Gibson, we have escaped Scylla, only to fall into the hands of Carybdis.

Very truly yours,
James B. LaFourche
Public Relations Counsel
Southern Regional Conference
Of NAACP Branches.

Democracy Features NAACP's Detroit Meet

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

DETROIT, June 10—With a giant mass meeting at Olympia stadium Sunday afternoon, where R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, substituting for CIO President Philip Murray, delivered an inspiring and challenging address and Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, D.C., received the 28th Spingarn Medal, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought to a successful close its emergency conference on "The Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom." (Murray was detained in Washington at a conference with President Roosevelt, but sent a militant message by wire.)

The NAACP's statement to the nation read at the Sunday mass meeting breathed the usual determination to carry on the struggle for Negro freedom and urged as usual the much-needed reforms demanded by the more militant Negroes of the United States. But the outstanding feature of the emergency conference was the manner in which it was conducted.

"TOWN HALL" PLAN USED

Gone were the usual set speeches consuming all the time and leaving the delegates unheard. Instead, a "Town Hall" plan of conducting the various meetings, which began Friday and continued through Saturday, presented discussion leaders of national reputation, who spoke briefly. Then followed a period of questions and discussion which provided larger delegate participation than at any previous conference in the association's history.

JUN 12 1943

Setting the tone of the whole conference was the masterful keynote address of Executive Secretary Walter White, summarizing the complaints and demands of the American Negroes. With the conference coming in the middle of the strike of white workers at the Packard plant here because of the upgrading of skilled Negro workers and their assignment to work alongside whites. Mr. White departed from his text to denounce the strike and demand federal intervention. There were welcoming addresses in behalf of the city of Detroit, the Detroit NAACP branch, organized labor, business, the public and the press.

The business sessions dealt with the armed services, the right to work for victory, the treatment of the Negro in the press, radio and the motion picture, securing democracy at home, and the church as a force for democratic rights.

ABLE DISCUSSIONISTS

Discussion leaders were Judge William H. Hastie, Earl B. Dickerson, FEPC member and Chicago lawyer; George S. Schuyler, associate editor of The Pittsburgh Courier; Albert Deutsch, columnist of the newspaper PM of New York; Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council of the YMCA. Several outstanding newspaper men, lawyers, government officials, and labor leaders acted as consultants.

This arrangement made the sessions much more lively and gave the delegates a greater feeling of participation than ever before. They were not only able to ask questions of the discussion leaders and consultants, but were privileged to discuss from the floor what had been said by the discussion leaders.

Although the conference was hastily organized everything ran with the accustomed NAACP efficiency, and there were 550 delegates from 150 cities in 36 States with a full attendance at all of the sessions.

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch
November 8, 1943

Dr. J. M. Tinsley Re-elected Head Of Negro Group

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond Negro dentist, was re-elected yesterday to the presidency of the Virginia State Conference, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the eighth annual meeting held at Leigh Street Methodist Church.

Selected to serve with Dr. Tinsley were H. E. Fauntleroy, of Petersburg, vice-president; S. W. Robinson, III, Richmond secretary; Ethel M. Haile, of Petersburg, State secretary; and S. F. Coppage, of Norfolk, treasurer.

Speakers at yesterday's closing session, attended by almost 200 delegates from various parts of Virginia, were Miss Ella J. Baker, national director of NAACP branches; Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University, and Dr. Tinsley.

42-1943

The Statement Is Sound

Atlanta Ga. Daily World.

JUN 22 1943

The statement to the Nation, adopted by the Emergency Conference on the status of the Negro in the war for freedom by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Detroit, is a foundation on which all citizens of this country can work with mutual advantage and profit.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

It points out and deplores the wide discrepancies between our professed war aims and the treatment accorded to Negroes in nearly every part of our national life. It sees no better time than the present to raise the issues of this treatment, and consequently, takes issue with the "weak-kneed" of both groups who tell us not to raise such controversies during the war. The treatment of the Negro in the armed services is marked, the report states, by daily subjection to the indignities of segregation and discrimination. This evil condition reaches into the homes and hearts of every Negro. "There are no Negro commissioned officers in the Navy, Marines Corps and Coast Guard. Negro women have not been admitted to the WAVES and SPARS. Segregation is the iron-clad rule in the armed forces save in the Officers Candidate School. The Association is committed to a wholehearted support to the war, but condemns with equal seriousness the practice of both direct and indirect violations of the letter and spirit of the rules of the Civil Service Commission which result in gross discrimination against Negroes because of race and color. Jim-crow practices in labor organizations are condemned. The Austin-Wadsworth Bill now pending in Congress is condemned. The policies and directives authorizing the freezing of industrial and agricultural workers are seen as bad policy which will work a hardship upon the Negro people." And finally, the Association took a strong stand against the attitude of the Radio, the press and Screen, in dealing with the Negro.

JUN 22 1943

A lot of people who never have and never will see this as a new day, will not agree with the rightness and justice of the NAACP demands. There is nothing sur- and justice of the NAACP demands. There is nothing surprising in that. Such people see all humanity in their own images.

But there are many others who know that the Negro is entitled to a square-deal under the terms and principles of the wars' aims, and no raw deal can serve as the answer to these principles. It was not the trials and hardships of the Negro soldiers which the Detroit Conference tackled. It was thinking equally of the battles we may win or lose on the home front. It was thinking of such scenes as the Negro boy shot dead in the streets of Newark, N. J. and his white assailant still at large. It was thinking of the zoot-suit rioters in Los Angeles. Strikes against Negroes at the Packard Plant, in Mobile, in coal fields, and the Tax bills and Poll Tax and white primaries, which make a mock principle of equal sacrifice.

JUN 22 1943

The only long-range view ever taken yet by any organization of sentiment which will have far reaching results on the thinking of white and Negro people alike.

42

NAACP Delegates

Rap Ill Treatment Of Negro Soldiers

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Declare Issues With Which "We Are Concerned" Must Be Raised Now; Address Statement To Nation

DETROIT, Mich. — (SNS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a statement to the nation adopted by the Emergency Conference on the status of the Negro in the War for Freedom, said "the NAACP and its members are appalled at the wide discrepancy between our professed war aims of democracy and freedom and the treatment meted out to Negroes in nearly every part of our national life."

JUN 7 1943

42

The four-page statement was adopted by the vote of several hundred delegates. Continuing, it says:

"The issues with which we are concerned must be raised now. We refuse to listen to the weak-kneed of both races who tell us not to raise such controversies during the war. We believe on the contrary that we are doing a patriotic duty in raising them. A war in which discrimination has been banished from the armed forces, in which Negro manpower and ability are fully used in industry, and in which full rights of citizenship have been granted to the largest minority group of our nation will be fought more vigorously and wholeheartedly.

"The treatment of Negroes in the Armed Services is marked by daily subjection to the indignities of segregation and discrimination, with a constant recurrence of brutalities and murders by civilian and military police. This evil condition reaches into the homes and hearts of every American Negro. It constitutes a serious and continuously existing breach in our national unity and is naturally reducing the spirit and morale of the Negro citizen. It also furnishes material for Axis propaganda.

SOLDIERS BEATEN

"The continued ill treatment of Negroes in uniform both on military reservations and in many civilian communities is disgraceful. Negroes in the uniform of the nation have been beaten, killed, and lynched.

"Discrimination is serious and rampant. In spite of the need for flyers only a few Negroes have been accepted in a segregated section of the Air Corps. There are no Negro commissioned officers in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Negro women have not been admitted to the WAVES and SPARS is spite of their excellent showing as WAACs. Negro soldiers frequently are denied equal opportunities for transportation facilities, although this is strictly contrary to law.

JUN 7 1943

"Segregation is the iron clad rule in the armed forces except in the Officers Candidate School. Yet it is practiced against no other racial group.

ASK FDR's AID

"We demand the ending of this discrimination and segregation. We pledge our support to Winfred Lynn in his effort to be recognized as a conscientious objector to serving in a segregated Army. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the full power to end discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. We call on him to use that power now.

42

"We hail the Four Freedoms as our war aims but both American Negroes and colored peoples all over the world will justly regard the Four Freedoms as hypocrisy unless the President acts to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces of our nation.

"The NAACP stands wholeheartedly behind the government of the United States for the prosecution of the war to complete victory and an enduring peace. Among the rights guaranteed by its Constitution to all citizens of the United States is equality of opportunity which includes the right to work and to earn a living, qualified only by fitness for the job with no exception based on race, creed, color, or national origin. The government of our United States must observe this right and set the example through its own employment policies and the policies of Federal agencies.

JUN 7 1943

CONDEM PRACTICE

"We condemn the practice of our government in permitting both direct and indirect violations of the letter and spirit of the rules of the Civil Service Commission resulting in employment discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. We equally condemn the policy of the United States Employment Service in aiding and abetting discrimination exploit to the limit every avenue and facility to discover and correct abuses in the use of manpower. By constant protest and complaints to the proper sources, we can bring the full weight of our strength against offending parties who oppose our economic advance.

JUN 7 1943

"Notwithstanding our efforts in this direction which must be pursued persistently, we are aware of and do assume our collective and individual responsibility to perform our jobs, whatever, they are, well and to the best of our ability.

42

"In line with our duties and opportunities now at hand, we call upon the Negro people to give their best performance, whether in industry or agriculture so as to promote the war effort. At the same time we strongly urge them to use their improved economic resources wisely and well.

"The full emancipation of the Negro in America has been obstructed by a continuous and deliberate program of propaganda, to create a sterotype of the Negro as intellectually, socially, and biologically inferior. The Negro has been the pawn in the "divide and rule" technique of the controlling class. The myth of white superiority has been evploited as a wedge to destroy the natural unity between the white and Negro working masses. Opportunities, advantages, and prestige are assumed as the exclusive rights of even the least competent, merely because they are white. By this exploitation of racial concepts and the degrading of the Negro, democracy remains a wordy fiction rather than a working fact.

"The press, radio, and motion picture as the modern instruments by which this poisonous propaganda is spread.

"We call upon the press, including newspapers, periodical and book publishers, to change its prejudiced policy in treatment of Negro subject matter. The Associated Press, United Press, and local editors should eliminate the designation of "Negro" in reporting crime news. We commend the New York PM and the Newspaper Guild for their efforts in exposing the distortion by the press of Negro participation in crime and the elimination of racial tags in news-reporting. We reccommend that the press employ qualified Negro journalists on their news reporting staffs. We urge a larger reporting of the Negro's contribution to American life and his participation in the total war effort."

JUN 7 1943

"We call upon the radio and motion picture industries to abandon their long established practice of depicting Negroes exclusively in servile roles and as buffoons, entertainers, shiftless ne'er do wells and regilious fanatics. Negro artists and actors have a tremendous responsibility in shaping the public concept of the Negro. We, therefore, challenge them to refuse to prostitute their talents in fostering propaganda injurious to the Negro.

"Because the government gives formal sanction to the fiction of white superiority by its policy of segregation in the armed forces, it is not surprising that the radio, press and screen propaganda of the Office of war information follows the same pattern. We demand that the OWI abandon its policy of treating the Negro as a separate and isolated subject. We urge that the Negro be included as an integral part of the whole American scene, with a fair reporting of his contribution to the [illegible] effort, and disseminated to all sections of the American people as well as abroad.

"We feel that it is imperative that representatives of the Negro press be given equal press privileges in attending and reporting Congressional hearings as well as Presidential and other official press conferences."

through the application of sections three, four, and five of the U. S. E. S. Bulletin C-45 issued July 1, 1942. We further deplore the failure of the Office of Education and other Federal agencies to accord to Negro youths opportunities for defense training on an equal basis with all other youth.

"We believe that the spirit and letter of Executive Order 8802 as amended by Order 9346 should be fully enforced. To that end, we urge that the Fair Employment Practice Committee shall make adequate appropriations for the enlargement of its field personnel who shall be subject only to the committee. We urge the establishment of Regional offices, under the committee, throughout the nation. We urge the immediate appointment of competent, fair-minded persons to the committee. We further urge the holding of public hearings on discrimination in transportation and war industries including the rescheduling of the railroad, Washington Capital Transit and Detroit hearings.

JUN 7 1943

"We commend the upgrading policies established by some unions for full integration of Negro labor in industry. We urge similar action on the part of other unions for the preservation of unity in labor ranks now threatened by interests inimical to the war efforts of our country and its allies.

"We condemn those branches of organized labor which, whether by constitutional proscription or ritualistic practice, deny membership to persons on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

AUXILIARY UNIONS

"Iikewise we cndemn the abominable practice of some labor organizations in setting up "auxiliary" unions for Negro workers. As a means of protecting their rights as workers we urge Negroes everywhere to become full fledged members of organized labor on a basis of equality with all other workers.

"We feel that at present there is no need for conscription of labor because there are still thousands of men and women of various minority groups in the country who have not yet been given jobs commensurate with their skills. We oppose specifically the Austin—Wadsworth bill now pending in Congress.

"We condemn the policies and directives of federal agencies which authorize the freezing of industrial and agricultural workers in a manner which permits arbitrary and discriminatory application of such policies and directives solely on the basis of race, color, creed, and national origin.

JUN 7 1943

"We recommend that all Negroes

42

Packard Strike Hit at Opening of N.A.A.C.P. War Conference in Detroit

Washington D.C. Tribune

DETROIT, Mich.—"Tokio and Berlin rejoice tonight at the effective and unexpected aid given them today by the management of the Packard Motor Comany," Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told delegates from 36 states at the opening meeting of the NAACP Emergency War Conference here on June 3.

JUN 12 1943

42

White blamed three of the Packard officials, C. E. Weiss, personnel manager, George Schwartz, general foreman, and Robert Watts of the personnel division for the striking of 26,000 white workers and the stoppage of the production of Rolls Royce airplanes.

The management of the Packard Car had urged whites to refuse to work on machines alongside Negroes qualified by seniority, training and experience.

"American boys will die on some far off battle field for lack of engines which were not made in Detroit today," White said. He was applauded when he added "every man responsible for this strike and every other one like it is an ally and an agent of Hitler and Hirohito and an enemy of America."

White was the keynote speaker at the opening of the conference on "The Status of the Negro in the War For Freedom" at the Second Baptist Church, 441 Monroe Street.

Conference delegates were welcomed to Detroit by Albert E. Cobo, city treasurer; L. C. Blount, leading Detroit business man; Ramon Scruggs of the NAACP Detroit branch, Shelton Tappes, who spoke for Labor, Rabbi Morris Adler, and Rev. R. L. Brady, pastor of the Second Baptist Church.

In greeting the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Detroit, Rabbi Adler asserted: "If all we win is a military victory, we will have to our credit the most futile and tragic endeavor in which man in his folly has ever engaged . . . . we are here to push the war on the social, economic and political field. We will not stop until every man comes into his own . . . . unless this war leads to total freedom it shall be a total failure."

Rev. Brady in whose church the three day conference is convening and who spoke for the ministers of Detroit, charged the delegates to remember "No Negro is free in Detroit while one Negro is in peonage in Mississippi. We are fighting two wars," he said, "one for Europe where Hitler and Mussolini must be put out of business and one in America where the Negro must be free."

JUN 12 1943

The delegates heard messages of greeting from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Wendell Willkie and numerous other important public figures.

Delegates Attend From 35 States; Nation's Leaders Air Views On Race Issue

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Detroit, Mich.—Delegates from 35 states and the District of Columbia have registered for the N. A. A. C. P. emergency war conference here June 3 through 6.

The conference, which replaces the regular annual N. A. A. C. P. gathering this year will center around the theme, "The Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom."

It is expected that Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, who will deliver the keynote address at the opening session, Thursday night, June 3, will urge that Negroes not only keep their eyes focused on the contemporary scene but look forward to the end of the war, and see to it that at least one qualified Negro is named among the American delegates to the peace conference.

Speakers who are to deliver addresses of welcome are Albert E. Cobo, city treasurer for Detroit. Hamon Scruggs, Shelton Tappes, Fred X. Martel, Rabbi Morris Adler, L. C. Blount and Rev. R. L. Bradly.

Headquarters for the Conference is Second Baptist Church, 441 Monroe street.

The highlight of the conference will be the monster mass meeting in the huge Olympia Stadium, on Sunday, June 6. Here against a background of war time pageantry, accented by the music of the Charles Young Post American Legion Band and the drilling of the Junior Majorettes, Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., of California will present the Spingarn award to Judge William H. Hastie. Hastie receives the Spingarn Medal for his refusal to temporize with racial bigotry in the War Department of the U. S. In protest against discrimination in the armed forces, particularly in the Air Force, he resigned last January as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

Thirty-seven local choirs and independent choruses will sing at the June 6 meeting. Dorothy Maynor, nationally famous soprano, will lead an anticipated crowd of more than 20,000 in the singing of the national anthem. Philip Murray, CIO president, who will deliver one of the main addresses, will be introduced by R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O.

Scheduled discussions include topics immediately pertinent to the conduct of a successful war effort. Judge Hastie will be discussion leader for the topic, "The Armed Services." H. L. LaGrone, Albuquerque, N. Mex., will preside at this session, on the morning of June 4. Later in the day delegates will turn their attention to "Manpower, the Right to Work for Victory," the discussion of which will be led by Earl Dickerson, Chicago member of the F. E. P. C. Presiding at this session will be Dr. George D. Flemmings of Ft. Worth, Texas.

JUN 4 1943

42

George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and Albert Deutsch, columnist of the N. Y. newspaper PM, will lead the discussion on the "Treatment of the Negro in the Press, Radio and Motion Picture."

The "Securing of Democracy at Home" will be discussed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, whose record includes a list of legal victories involving the constitutional rights of American citizens. Roscoe Dunjee, editor and publisher of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, will preside at this session.

Channing Tobias will discuss "The Church As a Force for Democratic Rights" and Miss L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland, Ohio, will preside.

Saturday afternoon, June 5, the delegates will adopt a statement to the Nation based upon the conclusions in the discussion groups. And on Saturday evening conference delegates will attend a dance at Labor Temple.

It's the Negro Who Pays

OCT 9 194[illegible]

CHICAGO—"Food Cost Negroes More in Chicago," a comparative srurvey of retail food and household commodity prices made by the Chicago Branch of the NAACP has just been completed. The survey similar to one conducted last year in New York titled, "Food Costs More in Harlem," represents an intensive study of three representative Chicago communities, one Negro and the others white.

42

Hastie Will Get Spingarn Award

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK, Mar. 18—The NAACP Spingarn Award committee announced this week that Judge William H. Hastie has been chosen this year's recipient. Hastie will be the 28th winner of the award instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board. The gold medal is given each year to the American Negro who has made the highest and noblest achivement during the preceding year or years. The citation was as follows:

PRAISES FOR JUDGE

"William Henry Hastie is selected as 28th Spingarn Medalist for his distinguished career as a jurist and an uncompromising champion of equal justice. Though young in years his record of achievement is notably measured by any standard, however absolute or high.

"His scholastic career as honor graduate from Amherst college and as Doctor of Juridical Science from the Harvard Law School has been continued in quality of service in several capacities.

"His was a distinguished career as Assistant Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. He made a brilliant record as the first Negro to serve as Judge of a United States District Court, serving in the Virgin Islands. He established a high standard of scholarship and of service to mankind for the students during his period as Dean of the Law School of Howard university.

MAR 20 1943

'As Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, he refused to temporize with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position. But Judge Hastie refused to do this."

42-1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NAACP WAR CONFERENCE

We devote this meagre space this week to what we acknowledge beforehand will be an all-too-feeble tribute to the thousands of Negroes and their white friends who, through planning and participation, developed the NAACP war emergency conference, recently held in Detroit.

To our way of thinking, it was, over all, one of the most successful to go down in the annals of Negro enterprise. Certainly, it was the best from the standpoint of intelligent leadership and thought-provoking action, it has been our privilege to witness.

We were especially pleased with the conspicuously unceremonious reference to the element of time, made in the preamble to the "Statement to the Nation," which the conference adopted as a compact summary of its findings. It announced an unwillingness to withhold the grievances contained in the statement, and pointed out that it was the "weak-kneed" elements which contended that the presence of the nation in war should preclude such action.

We have always chafed at arguments that there is a "right" or "wrong" time to raise issues pertaining to Negro rights. We have always held that there should be no particular psychological time to erase bigotry.

America persists in the pose of a democracy. True democracy is a fair process. No one should have to lay a knife on her throat to make her play fair. There is no "right" or "wrong" time to seek something from a democracy, particularly when that something is your constitutional due.

Other phases of the conference were equally as gratifying and indications are that at least this organization is cognizant of the race's pressing need for leadership that is intelligent rather than superfluously belligerent.

Americans, white and black, know full well that evidence is unimpeachable on many fronts that the status of the Negro in this country is far from what it should be in our so-called equalitarian democracy. This knowledge is shared by the most liberal mind in the best cosmopolitan center in the north, as well as by the blackest conscience in the dankest hole of Dixie's bottomlands.

Recital of the Negro's tribulation old. stuff. Everyone knows he i What is needed, and what w had, is a doctor with a sensible approach to the illness.

Blind prejudice and bigotry is the root of most of the trouble and it cannot be eradicated by passive tolerance alone. But neither can we hope for a solution of the problem through the employment of rancor. Action based on sane, forthright planning, is the surest remedy — if any such thing is to be found.

The NAACP conference indicated an awareness of this. Which is why the Defender doffs its hat herewith.

End Race Bias, NAACP Asks FDR

PM
New York, N. Y.

spondence

DETROIT, June 8.—The War Emergency Conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to use his power to end racial discrimination now "or colored people all over the world will justly regard the Four Freedoms as hypocrisy."

The Conference was addressed by Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., of California, and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

Thomas told the Conference he had turned over "absolute evidence" to the FBI that the strike of 20,000 employes of Packard Motor Car Co. was incited by the Ku Klux Klan.

The walkout, which started as a protest against the upgrading of a number of Negro workers to machine jobs, ended yesterday and production at the Packard plant was reported near normal.

Meanwhile, at Atlanta, Imperial Treasurer J. Floyd Johnston of the Ku Klux Klan denied Thomas' charges that the Klan had promoted the Packard strike. Johnston said "all Klan lodges, including that at Detroit, are doing everything possible to win the war."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

ROOSEVELT COMMENDS NEGRO SUPPORT OF WAR EFFORT IN NAACP CONFAB GREETING

Detroit, Mich.—"Nowhere has support of the war effort been more evident than in the case of our largest racial minority," President Roosevelt asserted his greeting to the NAACP emergency war conference opening here June 3 in the packed auditorium of Second Baptist church.

To NAACP delegates at the meeting replacing [illegible] year [illegible]th Annual conference, the President recalled the theme of their 1942 meeting in Los Angeles. "Victory is Vital to Minorities" which he suggested might well have been reversed and given to the nation as a slogan.

The Presidnt stressed again that the support of all citizens is vital to victory and said that the events of the last twelve months proved the validity of this statement. "Much has happened since I greeted your representative gathering last year" said the message from the President, "we are getting on with the war.

"In every phase of war activity—on our myriad home fronts, as well as our far-flung battle fronts—the Negro people have given unstintingly to our war effort. Colored Americans are now working in our war plants, turning out the ships, the planes, and the guns with which we are carrying the war to the enemy. Negro youths from homes throughout the country are serving in the army, the navy, the marine corps, and the coast guard. They are fighting on every front and in every arm and every branch of the service."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

DETROIT NAACP MEMBERSHIP DRIVE BRINGS $21,000

Detroit, Mich.—The NAACP membership drive here closed this week maintaining Detroit's standing as headquarters for the largest branch in this country. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, NAACP field secretary, who conducted the campaign, commented on the overwhelming loyalty of Detroiters to the NAACP, saying that even at the height of the rioting prospective NAACP members pushed their way through street mobs to the Warren Avenue office to pay membership fees and that others called repeatedly to see if the martial law which barred the final mass meeting had been rescinded. Dr. James McClendon, Detroit Branch presi[illegible] and Gloster Current [illegible] secretary of the branch assisted Mrs. Lampkin in the drive, the most successful ever held in any city in the United States. $21,000 has been reported despite the fact that the campaign period coincided in the beginning with the NAACP Emergency War Conference held here early in June and closed in the midst of the rioting which swept Detroit from June 21 to 23.

The Detroit Branch is continuing its efforts to restore order and normalcy to the city and to correct the reasons for the riot, Dr. McClendon stated this week. Members of the Branch's legal staff and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel have announced that they will defend without funds any persons who were arrested in connection with the riot who appeal to them for legal assistance.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Delegates From 35 States At NAACP War Confab

DETROIT, Mich. — Delegates from 35 states and the District of Columbia have registered for the N.A.A.C.P. emergency war conference here this week end beginning on June 3.

The conference, which replaces the regular annual N.A.A.C.P. gathering this year will center around the theme, "The Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom."

It is expected that Walter White, NAACP executive secretary who will deliver the keynote address at the opening session will urge that Negroes not only keep their eyes focused on the contemporary scene but look forward to the end of the war, and see to it that at least one qualified Negro is named among the American delegates to the peace conference.

Speakers who are to deliver addresses of welcome are Albert E. Cobo, city treasurer for Detroit, Ramon Scruggs, Shelton Tappes, Fred X. Martel, Rabbi Morris Adler, L. C. Blount and Rev. R. L. Bradley.

Headquarters for the conference is Second Baptist church, 441 Monroe street.

Big Mass Meeting

The highlight of the conference will be the big mass meeting in the huge Olympia Stadium, on Sunday, June 6. Here against a background of war time pageantry, accented by the music of the Charles Young Post American Legion band and the drilling of the Junior Majorettes, Congressman Will Rogers Jr., of California will present the Spingarn award to Judge William H. Hastie.

Hastie receives the Spingarn medal for his refusal to temporize with racial bigotry in the War Department of the U.S. In protest against discrimination in the armed forces, particularly the Air Force, he resigned last January as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

Thirty-seven local choirs and independent choruses will sing at the June 6 meeting. Dorothy Maynor, nationally famous soprano, will lead an anticipated crowd of more than 20,000 in the singing of the National Anthem. Philip O. Murray, CIO president, who will deliver one of the main addresses, will be introduced by R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers.

Plan Discussions

Scheduled discussions include topics immediately pertinent to the conduct of a successful war effort. Judge Hastie will be discussion leader for the topic, "The Armed Services." H. L. LaGrone, Albuquerque, N. Mex., will preside at this session, on the morning of June 4. Later in the day delegates will turn their attention to "Manpower, the Right to Work for Victory," the discussion of which will be led by Earl Dickerson, Chicago, member of the F.E.P.C. Presiding at this session will be Dr. George D. Flemmings of Ft. Worth, Texas.

George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and Albert Deutsch, columnist of the N.Y. newspaper PM, will lead the discussion on the "Treatment of the Negro in the Press, Radio, and Motion Picture."

The "Securing of Democracy at Home" will be discussed by Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel, whose record includes a list of legal victories involving the constitutional rights of American citizens. Roscoe Dunjee, editor and publisher of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, will preside at this session.

Channing Tobias will discuss "The Church as a Force for Democratic Rights" and Miss L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland, Ohio, will preside.

Saturday afternoon, June 5, the delegates will adopt a statement to the nation based upon the conclusions in the discussion groups.

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

ONLY PRESIDENT CAN STOP RACE RIOTS: WALTER WHITE

JUN 23 1943

"The riot which broke out in Detroit this morning," Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP telegraphed the President, "climaxes a condition that can be checked only by your personal intervention. No lesser voice than your can arouse public opinion sufficiently against these deliberately provoked attacks which are desiged to hamper war production, destroy or weaken morale, and to deny minorities, Negroes in particular, the opportunity to participate in war effort on the same basis as other Americans. We are certain unless you act, these outbreaks will increase in number and violence."

The NAACP asked President Roosevelt to make an immediate radio appeal "to Americans to resist Axis and other propaganda," which the organization holds responsible for such outbreaks as the race riots in Los Angeles, March Field, Calif.; Beaumont, Tex.; Mobiel, Ala.; Newark, El Paso, Philadelphia, Chester, Pa., as well as Detroit. All of the riots have occurred within the last two weeks which testifies to how well organized the propagandists are.

JUN 23 1943

42

Sound And Trinity

JUL 3 1943

The Atlanta NAACP chapter, in moving to have a representative group call upon Mayor Hartsfield for the purpose of suggesting the appointment of a permanent interracial Citizen's Committee, is a wise and timely step. This move was suggested by the World in last Sunday's edition.

The move, in line with what others are doing in large population centers, is calculated to result in inestimable good, if accepted by the Mayor. We believe that such a committee, composed of Negroes and whites, if representative of all interests, can go far towards allaying fear and preventing rumor.

Atlanta Daily World.

42

These critical times require clear thinking and honest expression of opinion. No amount of deceit or even condescension should be employed in these meetings. Those appointed by the Mayor should regard the mission as a challenge to statesmanship and commonsense.

And in proposing such a committee, we do not presume to think that it will simply be their function to prevent racial clashes. Their task should undertake, in addition, the matter of frank and open discussions on the legitimate and logical aspirations and ambitions of Atlanta Negroes during these times. That there are reasonable demands of Negroes which are not being met at this hour, cannot be denied. Let this committee represent the whole of Atlanta, white and black alike.

JUL 3 1943

It'll Always Be So, Mr. President

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

In his felicitations to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Detroit this week, President Roosevelt assured that no group has given greater support to the war effort than that evidenced by our "larggest racial minority."

Like his message of last July to the Conference, the Chief Executive's message pointed out the important part minorities can and must play in victory. "In every phase of war activity on our myriad home fronts, as well as our far-flung battle-fronts", the President said, "the Negro people have given unstintingly to our war effort. Colored Americans are working in the plants, turning out the ships, the guns, and the planes, with which we are carrying the war to the enemy. Negro youths are . . . fighting on every front and in every branch of the armed service."

JUN 1943

It would be a sad commentary upon the patriotism of colored Americans if the President's greetings could have carried and other sentiments. It would not only be grevious it would be dangerous, too. Negroes could not therefore, have any right or expectation to a share, either in the freedom and liberties after the war, nor in the opportunities for work during this struggle. But fortunately, President Roosevelt can and does proclaim the part we are playing. Everyone knows that we have done a very real job. That we shall continue to do. But after it is done we should then be treated as others who give their best to their country's cause.

JUN 1943

42

An Informed Constituency

Atlanta, Georgia Daily World

The successful work of any organization dependent upon the support of the people, can best be assured when the people understand its origin, purposes, leadership, method and achievements. Above all they demand to be kept informed for what purpose the funds are being used which accrue from membership campaigns or financial drives. They should be kept lucidly abreast of current trends and policies in both the national and local programs of the agency or organization.

JUN 18 1943

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is no exception to this universally accepted rule. What the Branch needs as much, if not more, than any one thing else, is an informed constituency. There are people enough in this community sincerely interested in the welfare of their group to maintain the membership of the NAACP at ten thousand, and with a financial strength of more than that. The man in the street, however, doesn't know anything about the NAACP local or national. To him it is just a crazy array of letters, or maybe somebody has told him that it is just another of those "movements" to make it possible for a few ambitious folk to become "Big Niggers", at the little man's expense. Moreover his good white friends may have warned him that the organization is not acceptable to them and that it would be dangerous, on that account to join or support it. These views and positions, sound and justifiable or otherwise, have been in the past, and can be in the future, very real drawbacks to the growth and increased effectiveness of the greatest movement yet started for intelligently battling for the civic, political, economic and social rights of the Negro and of all other minority and oppressed groups.

42

From the beginning the national body realized this value of an informed constituency. Hence the Crisis and a staff of field secretaries. Local branches have been slower to sense the vital importance of the matter. Few of them have in their programs or budgets provision for any sort of sustained attack upon the mass misinformation, if not real ignorance concerning the organization, objectives, program, methods and personnel of the local branch. It is to overcome this obvious handicap to the work of the Atlanta Branch, that the Executive Committtee wisely authorized the publication for a period of three months of a branch organ. They decided for the sake of economy in distribution to publish it monthly as a page in the Atlanta Daily World. Two issues have already been published. This is the third and last under the aforementioned enactment of the Executive Committee. Through its columns, thousands of people who had probably never heard anything specific that had been accomplished in the local branch, or who its leaders were, have been kept up to date on these and other matters which come wwithin the scope of the NAACP. They have been refreshed upon the history and background of the organization, and upon the relation of the local branch to the parent body. They have had wrong ideas as to the purposes and aims of the organization cleared up, and they have been enlightened as to the tremendous and far-reaching influence it is wielding in national affairs.

JUN 18 1943

To have an informed constituency what has been attempted by the Bulletin must be continued in greater violence and with ever increasing effectiveness through it or some other agency. There are ten thousand members of the NAACP in this community if they can be reached with the information which will sell it to constantly multiplying numbers, who before knew litttle and cared less about it. Let's have in Atlanta an "informed constituency," and we shall have one of the strongest local NAACP Branches in the country.

JUN 18 1943

NAACP STILL ON LEVY CASE

Guardian Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The NAACP refuted this week the Associated Colored Press release which stated that the NAACP had withdrawn from the case of Sergeant Alton Levy.

"This is incorrect in two respects, "the NAACP wire to all colored weeklies read: "The NAACP has never formally entered the case and could not therefore have withdrawn. In fact the NAACP still has the case of Sgt. Levy under investigation."

42

Levy, a white soldier, court martialed and serving four months, said in letters to friends that he was being penalized because he protested the treatment of colored soldiers at a camp near Lincoln, Nebraska.

42-1943
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Hastie to Speak At Negro Meeting

JAN 31 1943

Judge William H. Hastie, whose resignation as civilian aide to the Secretary of War becomes effective today, will speak at a mass meeting starting the annual membership campaign of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president, announced yesterday. The meeting will be held at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church at 6 o'clock this evening.

JAN 31 1943

Other speakers will include Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; the Rev. Robert M. Williams, pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. A. Joseph Edwards, pastor of Zion Baptist Church (Southwest). Music will be furnished by the Cathedral Choir of John Wesley Church, under the direction of Dr. Scott Mayo. The membership drive will open on February 1 and extend through February 15.

NAACP Campaign Passes $1,000 Mark Wednesday

FEB 11 1943

The annual membership campaign of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP passed the $1,000 mark Wednesday night.

Seventeen of the 35 divisions reported 172 members and $240 cash, making a total of 490 members and $1,096.60 cash.

The drive had its kick-off meeting Monday night at which time $856.60 in cash was reported. The drive will be in operation two weeks and another report meeting will be held Friday night at the Butler Street YMCA.

Division 24, with Mrs. A. E. Dorsey and Clinton Davis as co-colonels, turned in $46.50, the largest amount received from any division Wednesday night.

Following the one-hour meeting, pictures were made of the colonels and campaign workers.

The campaign continues in high gear and is under the able leadership of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP.

One of the most active workers in the drive is Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the local branch.

A large crowd attended the second report meeting.

Atlanta, Ga. World
January 22, 1943

NAACP Student Chapter Leader

42

The students at Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C., have just completed the organization of a vigorous youth chapter of the NAACP. JOS MAXWELL, one of the student leaders, has been elected president and announces the chapter will become one of the best in the association.—(ANP).

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

New Headquarters For Borough NAACP

The fight for democracy on the home front has been the concern of the Brooklyn branch NAACP for many years. Innumerable cases involving segregation in theatres, schools, public institutions and many other places of public service have received the group's attention.

Organized thirty-four years ago, the branch last week rededicated itself to carrying on the fight for the equality of Negroes in all fields of activity. Its new headquarters at 474 Sumner ave will be dedicated at a meeting Sunday evening, Feb. 14. Numerous churches and organizations have pledged their cooperation to Branch President Fred H. M. Turner, who recently reorganized the group. The celebration of the opening of the headquarters which will operate on a full-time basis, will continue for a month.

Some of the most prominent Brooklyn citizens are included in the roster of past presidents of this red-blooded organization. Among them were Addie Hunton, Maria Lawton, Rosa Dabney, Dr. Beekman, the late Attorney James Spurgeon, Roland Johnson, Attorney Oliver D. Williams, Attorney Stanley Douglas and Alexander Miller.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

NAACP's Techni Film Completed Finally

FEB 13 1943

The documentary technicolor movie *On Guard*, depicting the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been completed, the NAACP announced this week.

The picture, which shows the nation-wide activities of the association, has as its narrator Canada Lee, popular actor and star of the Broadway production of Richard Wright's *Native Son*. Caught in some scenes of the movie are film star Joan Bennett, Judge William Hastie, Mary White Ovington, Roland Hayes, Wendell Willkie, Judge Hubert Delany and many other public figures.

The film *On Guard* is first in a series of documentary motion pictures scheduled for production by the NAACP. The films wil be made available to interested civic groups, Negro and white, throughout the country.

FEB 13 1943

GETS NAACP APPOINTMENT

MAR 13 1943

NEW ORLEANS—Donald Jones, former public relations representative for Dillard university and Flint-Goodridge hospital, left the city last week to accept a position in the capacity of assistant field representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP Protests Pickens Ouster

FEB 11 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—In protest against the attempted ouster of William Pickens from the Treasury Department War Savings Staff on recommendation of the Dies Committee, Arthur Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People released a resolution passed Wednesday by the NAACP Board of Directors.

The resolution which was sent to Majority Leader, John McCormack, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and Louis Ludlow of the House of Representatives, declared "this arbitrary action of Martin Dies and his followers in the House of Representatives should bring home to Negroes throughout the country and to all decent Americans inside Congress and out, that character assassination, professional lynching, and intimidation of public officials by the Dies clique must be stopped."

FEB 11 1943

TRACE PICKENS CAREER

The NAACP outlined the career of Pickens who since his graduation from Yale in 1904 has been zealous in the fight for the rights of Negroes and other minorities. Pickens was an officer, lecturer and organizer of the NAACP for 21 years.

"Recently," said the resolution, "he has been willing to go so far in suspending the struggle for internal democracy during the war period as to bring him in disagreement with many persons—not friends of Martin Dies—who believe that the fight for democracy at home must not be soft-peddled at this time; that he actively supported the Republican National ticket during the last presidential election; and that last, but perhaps not least, he is himself a Negro. Apparently such a record is subversive in the warped minds of Mr. Pickens' accusers.

CHARGE PERSECUTION

"Immediate power and responsibility are in the House of Representatives. Mr. Pickens and other officials are being persecuted on false and malicious charges of un-American activity, without fair or competent investigation, and without opportunity to be heard. The conduct of the men responsible for this attack would be more becoming to agents of the Gestapo than it is to those acting in the name of the American Congress.

"Let there be no mistake. This outrageous action is but an opening gun in a direct assault against American liberalism and against all individuals who believe in such things as minority rights, the rights of labor, abolition of the poll tax and other unfair impediments to voting rights, and wise social legislation. It is the first duty of every voter to record the action of his representative in the Pickens case, in all similar cases and whenever Dies asks for more money to carry on his evil work.

FEB 11 1943

"The voters must give clear notice that no member of Congress who gives any aid or support to Dies shall be reelected. The NAACP pledeges itself to work without let-up to defeat every Congressman who fails the people on this vital issue."

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

WOR Refuses To Carry Program With Station By Walter White

By G. Lake Imes

FEB 16 1943

Protest Is Filed

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Key station of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and its only New York outlet, had refused (up to Feb. 12) to carry the new OWI program dealing with Negroes, entitled "My People." The program was inaugurated Saturday, Feb. 13 over 211 stations of the Mutual system.

FEB 16 1943

One excuse offered by Mutual is that it has a commercial program occupying 15 minutes of the time required by the new program. Another report is that some official with authority over WOR programs is from Georgia and refuses to make any arrangements to carry the new feature. WOR frequently records programs which it cannot carry at the moment and rebroadcasts them at other hours. No such arrangement is being made for "My People," it is reported.

The inaugural program had Mrs. Roosevelt, President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University, President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, and President Frederick D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, as speakers. Roland Hayes sang, his part being picked up from Los Angeles. G. Lake Imes conceived the series of programs and directed them. FEB 16 1943

Protest against the refusal of the program was filed with Alfred J. McCosker, president of WOR, by Walter White, of the NAACP, who urged the decision be rescinded and the program carried.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

NAACP BOARD HITS TREATMENT OF JEWS

MAR 18 1943

42

New York, N.Y.—In a pledge of "unequalified and unlimited effort in behalf of the persecuted Jews of the world which includes anti-semitism in the U.S. as well as mass slaughter in Poland," the Board of Directors of the NAACP sent this week to the conference committee of the National Jewish Women's Organization the following resolution:

"Civilized human beings throughout the world of every race, creed and color, stand appalled at the cold-blooded campaign of extermination of the Jews inaugurated by Adolph Hitler. But it is not enough to be shocked at a crime so vast and sinister that it is without parallels in the history of the world from its very beginning. It is not enough to denounce it as the greatest crime against civilization ever perpetuated. The most effective means of ending this slaughter is the extermination of Hitler and Hitlerism wherever they exist. To the attainment of this goal we pledge our unqualified aid."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

W. C. Handy Life Member Of NAACP

MAY 1 1943

MAY 1 1943

42

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. C. Handy, famous composer of "St. Louis Blues" and sometimes called "father of the blues" received this week acknowledgement from the NAACP of the receipt of final payment on his life membership in the association. The NAACP thanked Handy for his check of $275 which completed his $500 membership MAY 1 194

Story of Halifax's Conference With a Negro Leader

MAR 31 1943

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

Washington.

THE full story of Lord Halifax's visit with Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never been told. It was probably the first time a British Ambassador conferred with a prominent Negro leader.

42

The first conference occurred in New York City just a year ago and came close to having reverberating consequences. White, who heads one of the most important Negro organizations in the United States, had had some correspondence with Prime Minister Churchill regarding the status of Negroes in the British West Indies. Churchill forwarded this correspondence to his Ambassador in Washington, who in turn conferred with White at the home of Thomas Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan firm, in New York. MAR 31 1943

Viscount Halifax, one of the most courteous and scholarly envoys Britain has ever sent to the United States, opened the conversation with some remarks about Negro war morale in the United States, the importance of keeping that morale high, and the work Walter White was doing toward it.

This brought the following remark from White:

"Your Excellency, do you want to confine this conversation to the United States or may we talk about other parts of the world which affect the United States."

MAR 31 1943

LORD HALIFAX looked a bit surprised, but replied that he would be glad to talk about the entire world. Whereupon White pointed out that the Indian question had a great effect upon Negroes in the United States and their war morale. He added that he understood the British position regarding India, that independence could not be separated from the clash of Mohammedan-Hindu races, etc. He said he also understood that the English resented the visits of American officials in India to study the question of independence.

"Therefore I would like to make this suggestion," continued White. "Why not send a commission of top-ranking Americans to India to advise and consult sympathetically with you regarding the entire Indian question? MAR 31 1943

"I suggest, for instance, a commission including Wendell Willkie, leader of the 'loyal opposition' to President Roosevelt; also Justice Felix Frankfurter, and, third, a prominent American Negro. I suggest this because of the effect it would have not only upon the Indians and the Chinese, but on the Negroes of the United States and the millions of colored races in the Pacific."

White went on to point out that with the Japs on the Burmese border (as they were in March, 1942) nothing could influence Indians more and give them more confidence in British pledges regarding the future than a friendly American commission of this kind.

Lord Halifax leaned forward, tapped White on the knee and said: "You know, that's the most practical suggestion I've heard." MAR 31 1943

White also proposed an international commission to protect India from Jap invaders. He suggested that the commission be commanded by General MacArthur, with one Chinese general, one Indian officer and one British officer.

MAR 31 1943

WITH the British Ambassador's consent, the plan was presented to President Roosevelt, who in turn asked Undersecretary of State Welles to confer with White. Welles had several talks with White, and felt that the idea would help to counter the arguments of Gandhi and Nehru that the United States was working with the British to continue British imperialism.

At that particular moment, the Japs were advancing almost daily toward India, the Indian population was apathetic and many leaders seemed ready to go over to the Japs. Something had to be done to stir up Indian self-resistance.

However, after further conversations among the State Department, the White House and the British Embassy, it was decided that this was not the moment to appoint American commissions to co-operate with India. MAR 31 1943

Several weeks passed, then months. Gandhi and other Indian leaders were imprisoned. The Japs turned toward Australia and the Solomons. Later White called at the British Embassy. Lord Halifax received him most cordially, as always, but with no enthusiasm for White's previous idea.

"You know," remarked the Ambassador philosophically, "the greatest mistake the Japanese made was not to follow up Singapore immediately. Now the danger to India is over."

MAR 31 1943

HIS name doesn't hit the headlines but one of the most efficient backstage operators in smoothing out labor-war relations is former Assistant Secretary of Labor Ed McGrady, now aide to Undersecretary of War Patterson.

McGrady knows the viewpoint of labor, can speak its language, also understands the War Department and its production difficulties. He acts as a sort of umpire between labor and the Army. The other day, for instance, he got a call from R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers saying that four men had been fired from Detroit factories by the Army for being subversive.

McGrady investigated, found that the four men were guilty of stirring up a strike in violation of contract, but had not been subversive. So at a meeting with Undersecretary Patterson and three high-ranking generals, McGrady argued: MAR 31 1943

"These men should have been fired all right; I agree to that. But when you brand a man as subversive it means that he was co-operating with the enemy against his own country. If this report stands on their records they could never get a job anywhere." MAR 31 1943

Undersecretary Patterson agreed with McGrady, and the report was altered, though the men were not reinstated to their jobs.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NAACP Opposes Jim Crow Fire Department

MAR 20 1943

42

Largeř representattion of colored peope on public agencies will be sought during this year by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was decided at a monthly membership meeting at the Twelfth Street Y.M.C.A., Tuesday night, March 9. MAR 20 1943

Heading the list of agencies on which colored representation will be sought is the Civil Service Commission which consists of three members appointed by the President. The next in importance is the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Two of these three Commissioners are appointed from civil life by the President. MAR 20 1943

Other agencies on which representation will be sought are the Public Utilities Commission, the Alley Dwelling Authority, the Board of Library Trustees, and the District of Columbia Boxing Commission. MAR 20 1943

The local branch authorized the appointment of a special committee to carry on a fight for representation on these agencies.

A resolution expressing the opposition of the branch to the proposed establishment of a second all-colored Fire Department station house was unanimously adopted. MAR 20 1943

The membership committee reported that a total of 4,400 persons had joined the branch in the current membership campaign and that receipts from these members totaled more than $6,500. A special volunteer victory corps was authorized to bring the membership up to 5,000.

The Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president of the branch, presided at the meeting.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Urge War Dept. to Punish Killer Cop

APR 24 1943

ALEXANDRIA, La. — The Department of Justice was again urged this week by the NAACP to prosecute the case of a white policeman whom a local grand jury refused to indict after he shot Pvt. Raymond Carr here last November. APR 24 1943

42

Asserting that colored soldiers are in camps in the South solely because the War Department placed them there and that it is the duty of the government to protect them, the NAACP warned that its failure to do so not only weakens army morale but civilian morale as well. APR 24 1943

"It is difficult to believe," the NAACP concluded, "that our democracy has a chance of survival as long as it is unable to punish an individual who kills a U.S. soldier while on duty pursuant to order of the War Department."

42-1943

NAACP Workers Seek To Pass $3,000 Mark

Atlanta Ga. World
February 18, 1943

Report Meeting Tonight At Butler Street Branch 'Y'

Workers in the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign were scouring the city Thursday in an effort to pass the $3,000 mark tonight when they make reports at the Butler Street YMCA.

The drive is scheduled to come to a close Monday night in the Savoy hotel banquet room.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP and who has been conducting the drive for the local branch, leaves this evening for Pittsburgh, where she will rest a few days before going to St. Louis to conduct another membership campaign.

To date $2,770 cash and 1,426 members have been reported by the campaign workers.

Churches throughout the city will be asked to respond to the cause Sunday. This effort is expected to net a large sum.

Organization To End Effort On Friday, March 5

Eager To Run Membership Total To 4,000

Atlanta Ga. World
February 22, 1943

The Atlanta NAACP Monday night claimed 3,109 members and $4,900.08 in its treasury, result of an enthusiastic membership campaign which was started some three weeks ago under the effective leadership of Mrs. Lampkin, national organizer for the organization.

Eager to run the totals of 4,000 members and $6,000 cash before terminating the city-wide drive, the organization voted to extend the campaign through Friday night of next week. There will be another report meeting Friday night of this week at the Butler Street YMCA.

Proving that they scoured the city during the week-end, campaign workers Monday night reported 1,222 memberships and $1,577.08 cash to fix the grand membership total at 3,109 and cash collected at $4,900.08.

SOME 300 ATTEND MEETING

The Monday night meeting was one of the best of the entire campaign. Nearly 300 people from all sections of the city jammed the Savoy hotel banquet room.

Assisting Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch, in carrying out the meeting were Mesdames Mae Yates and Julia Pate Borders, of the campaign committee; and Attorneys Rachael Pruden Herndon and A. T. Walden.

Several churches reported large contributions. Ebenezer Baptist came through with $79.50, Wheat Street Baptist, $25, and Liberty Baptist, $20. Many of the other churches in the city made contributions.

All of the reports made by colonels of the 37 divisions brought loud applause from the audience. Leaders for the night were Division 26, Mrs. J. W. Burney colonel, $171.80 and 120 members; Division 4, Mesdames Queenelle Maddox and Lovelle Patterson, co-colonels, $114.50 and 104 members; Division 31, J. F. Eeavers, colonel, 112 and 104 members; Division 25, Mrs. C. M. Pearson, colonel, $109.50 and 68 members. Division 17, Mrs. Ida Brittain, colonel, $79.20, and Division 24, Clinton Davis and Mrs. A. E. Dorsey, co-colonels, $78.04 and 59 members. There were several other large reports.

MANY NEW PANCAS

Added to the PANCA list were Miss Josephine Wilborn, Jim King, Mrs. Nellie Knox, B. F. Dickson, Mrs. Pearl Ford, Erskine Wilcox, Henry King, Mrs. Queenelle Maddox, Mrs. R. Patterson, Mrs. Rosa Foster, Mrs. Mabel Strong, S. J. [illegible]xton, C. A. Davis, Mrs. Edith Tennant, Mrs. Cornelia Calloway, Mrs. Earl Weems, Miss Alva White, Mrs. B. F. Wallace, Mrs. M. E. Walden, Mrs. Sylvia Reed, Mrs. Ida Brittain, Miss Grace Keith, Mrs. Mary L. Bentley, Mrs. James Harper, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. R. B. Hanley, Mrs. Alberta King, Mrs. N. Crawford, A. P. Crawford, A. P. Lightner, Mrs. G. A. Washburn, Mrs. Bessie Finch, Pete Butts and Miss Viola Sims.

Each worker who reports 20 members becomes a PANCA.

President Harper said pictures of the PANCAS will be made Monday night.

Atlanta Ga. World
February 18, 1943

NAACP Drive Gains Cash, Memberships

More than $1,000 cash and nearly 500 new members were reported Wednesday night by colonels of the Atlanta NAACP membership campaign, sending the total to date to $2,770 cash and 1,426 members.

Attorney A. T. Walden, a leader in NAACP activities for many years, reported two $100 memberships, one from Dr. H. M. Holmes and the other from Bailey Theatres.

Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch and a colonel in the drive, reported the sum of $388 which he collected from public school teachers and members of the executive committee. Included in President Harper's report were a $40 membership from L. D. Milton; $25 memberships from Rogers Henderson, First Congregational Church, J. R. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Powell, and a $20 membership from Yates and Milton drug stores.

NINE PANCA MEMBERS

Nine workers were listed as members of the PANCA honorary society. Each person who obtains 20 memberships automatically becomes a member. The nine were listed as Charles Green, C. L. Harper, C. A. Scott, G. E. DeLorme, C. N. Cornell, Mrs. B. F. Dean, J. E. Garnett and Mesdames Annie Dorsey and B. F. Hurt.

Division 24, Mrs. A. E. Dorsey and Clinton S. Davis, co-colonels made the third largest report of the night. This group turned in $63 cash and 47 members.

Division 14, Mrs. B. F. Wallace, colonel, made the fourth largest report with $53.50 cash and 47 members. Division 15, Mrs. G. E. DeLorme, colonel, was fifth with $51 cash and 32 members; the South Atlanta division, C. A. Davis, colonel, was next with $50.50 and 42 members, and University Homes, Mrs. Wilborne, colonel, followed with $45 cash and 23 members.

REPORT MEETING FRIDAY

There will be another report meeting Friday night at the YMCA and a final session will be held Monday night in the Savoy hotel banquet room.

All churches in the city will be contacted Sunday as another effort to swell the campaign fund.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the NAACP who is conducting the Atlanta campaign, was highly praised Wednesday night by members of the organization. Splendid comment was made by John Wesley Dobbs, Attorney Walden and President Harper.

Mrs. Lampkin, who has been an inspiring force in the city-wide campaign, leaves the city Friday evening for Pittsburgh where she will spend a few days before going to St. Louis to conduct a similar campaign.

Mrs. Lampkin said she was highly pleased with the drive and hopes to see it reach the $5,000 mark by Monday night.

Atlanta Ga. World
June [illegible], 1943

Attorney Will Arrive In City Thursday A.M.

State NAACP Head Also To Speak In Local Rally

Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will arrive in the city Thursday morning in connection with the Atlanta Teachers' case for salary equalization and to speak at a mass meeting of the local branch Friday night at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Marshall will appear before Atlantans in the speaking role along with Dr. Mark Gilbert of Savannah, state president of the NAACP and a prominent churchman.

The NAACP counsel is assisting local attorney A. T. Walden in the salary equalization case for the NAACP. He has won many notable cases for the organization and has not yet lost a single teachers' salary case. Marshall has engineered the Texas white primary case through all the courts and the U. S. Supreme Court last week agreed to review the case, the outcome of which will be vital to the political future of southern Negroes.

The Citizens' Committee which is sponsoring the teachers' salary fight will confer with Mr. Marshall.

C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, is urging Atlantans to turn out en masse to the Friday night meeting which will be one of the most important held here in some time. Citizens of the city are also urged to support the teacher's fight for salary equalization. The mass meeting will begign promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

Pickens, S. C. Sentinel
June 24, 1943

INSPIRED BY NEW DEAL, BUSY YANKEE COMES TO SOUTH CAROLINA TO HELP RECONSTRUCT THE STATE

COLUMBIA, June 16. — A 'request' that Senator Ellison D. 'Cotton Ed' Smith (D-SC) 'be taken out of the senate of the United States' was voiced last night by Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Marshall, here to lead legal action seeking equal salaries for South Carolina's white and negro school teachers, was critical of Senator Smith before a Bethel AME church audience.

'I can't stand before a South Carolina audience and not request that 'Cotton Ed' Smith be taken out of the senate of the United States,' he shouted.

Marshall said claims that negroes had been denied the right to vote in this state had been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Action in the teachers' salary suit will be filed in federal district court here within a month, he declared.

"The Salt of the Earth"

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

More than 600 delegates from all over the country attended the war emergency convention of the NAACP in Detroit from June 3 to 6. Every one of them came to Detroit filled with a determination to fight for their race's rights as citizens, not later, but now. They, like thousands of other colored citizens, are carrying the load of their race and their country on their broad backs. It will be through such people that America will attain some degree of true democracy. They are the salt of the earth.

Saved Innocent North Carolina Man from Gallows

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

APR 24 1943

Statesville, N.C., citizens who visited the AFRO office in Baltimore Monday with William Mason Wellman, second from left, front row, who was granted an unconditional pardon this week by Governor Broughton after eight months in the death house for an assault he did not commit. Left to right, seated, T. V. Mangum, president of Statesville NAACP, which led the fight; Wellman, the Rev. Z. A. Dockery, and the Rev. W. A. Blackwell; standing, H. S. Byers, W. C. Billings, the Rev. George L. Smith and G. B. Smyre.

"I Am the Happiest Man in the World"

APR 24 1943

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

William Wellman, Facing Death for Crime He Did Not Commit, Now Free; Saw 13 Walk Last Mile

BALTIMORE—Free this week on an unconditional pardon after eight months in the North Carolina death house, William M. Wellman, 38-year-old carpenter's helper, told the AFRO Monday, "I am the happiest man in the world."

APR 24 1943

He was accompanied to the AFRO office by T. V. Mangum, president of the Statesville, N.C., NAACP and six other citizens who led the fight for his life.

They motored from North Carolina under police escort and were en route to Washington where Wellman will live.

Wellman was liberal in his praise for Mr. Mangum, who is credited with the fight for his life; Hosea V. Price, his Winston-Salem attorney, and the citizens of North Carolina who raised over $1300 to bear the cost of his appeals.

Mr. Price

The released man told the AFRO that he had not heard of the work of the NAACP until he found himself unjustly accused and that without the association's help he wouldn't be alive today.

Recommends NAACP and God

His advice to other persons who may be innocent and find themselves in the toils of the law is "go to the NAACP and the Lord, and you'll get help like I did."

Wellman, who completed the fifth grade, said he continued to pray and hope throughout the weary eight months in the death house.

He related that when he entered the death row there were twenty-eight others awaiting execution. He saw thirteen of them go to their death, including a Mary Wellman: his wife. Mabel, and their four children, Lonnie, 10; Doris, 11; Hubbard, 12, and John, 14, that he is anxiously awaiting their reunion.

Statesville citizens who accompanied Wellman told the AFRO the family would be reunited soon in Washington.

APR 24 1943

The group, in addition Mr. Mangum, included the Revs. Z. A. Dockery, Broad Street Presbyterian Church; W. A. Blackwell, Center Street AME Zion Church, and George L. Smith, John Wesley AME Zion Church, Troutman, N.C.; H. S. Byers, W. C. Biddings and G. B. Smyre, all of Statesville.

Columbia, S. C., State
June 14, 1943

NAACP Opens State Meeting At Florence

Florence, June 13 —(Special)— The fourth annual South Carolina conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convened here today with an attendance at the first session of approximately 700. There are 14 state branches of the organization and all are represented at the conference by delegates.

The principal speaker for the day's session was Thurgood Marshall, an attorney of New York City, and chief of the defense council of NAACP. The subject of his address was "The Enjoyment of Full Citizenship, Constant Challenge to the Negro." His stirring message explained how NAACP seeks to cut down racial prejudice in the armed forces through its appeal to the department. Referring to teachers' salaries in South Carolina, he said he was going to Columbia after this conference for the prime purpose of completing plans for filing a suit for the equalization of Negro teachers pay.

The session today convened at the Trinity Baptist church, the Rev. A. W. Hill, pastor. J. M. Hinton of Columbia, president of the state organization, said that its membership had more than doubled during the past year.

The conference will conclude tomorrow with morning, afternoon and night sessions. Other speakers to appear on the program are the Rev. J. E. Beard, president of the Charleston branch of NAACP, and Osceola E. McKaine, executive secretary of the Sumter branch of the NAACP, who will speak tomorrow night on the subject of "The NAACP and the Future of the Negro in South Carolina."

In a panel discussion tomorrow afternoon, the subject for consideration will be, "The Voting Situation in South Carolina and Status of the Teachers' Salary Issue."

July 8, 1943

Report $21,000 In NAACP Drive In Detroit, Mich.

Campaign Carries On Despite Riot

DETROIT—(SNS)—The NAACP membership drive here closed this week maintaining Detroit's standing as headquarters for the largest branch in the country. Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, NAACP field secretary who conducted the campaign, commented on the overwhelming loyalty of Detroiters to the NAACP, saying that even at the height of the rioting prospective NAACP members pushed their way through street mobs to the Warren Avenue office to pay membership fees and that others called repeatedly to see if the martial law which barred the final mass meeting had been rescind.

Dr. James McClendon, Detroit branch president and Gloster Current, executive secretary of the branch, assisted Mrs. Lampkin in the drive the most successful ever held in any city in the United States. $21,000 has been reported despite the fact that the campaign period coincided in the beginning with the NAACP Emergency War Conference held here early in June and closed in the midst of the rioting which swept Detroit from June 21 to 23.

The Detroit branch is continuing its efforts to restore order and normalcy to the city and to correct the reasons for the riot. Dr McClendon stated this week. Members of the branch's legal staff and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel have announced that they will defend without funds any persons who were arrested in connection with the riot who appeal to them for legal assistance

546

LOCAL AS WELL AS NATIONAL

It goes without saying that Negroes should strongly support with contributions the nation-wide appeal which the NAACP is making for funds with which to provide free legal advice to Negro victims of war-time mob violence, like the Beaumont and Detroit impositions. But it should also be equally clear that there should be a strong local program as well. The Houston Committee for this purpose therefore deserves high praise for starting the ball to rolling.

Negroes of Texas in particular and of the Great Southwest in general should render every possible assistance to the Negroes of Beaumont whose homes and other properties have been burned and robbed or otherwise pillaged by the actions of the mob or whose bodies have been injured by similar action.

42-1943

$200 for NAACP

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

FEB 26 1943

A. E. Lichtman (left) president of the Lichtman Theatre chain, presents a $200 check to the Rev. **Arthur D. Gray,** pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church and president of the Washington Branch of the NAACP, as his contribution to the membership drive now under way. Last month Mr. Lichtman gave $500 to the national office of the association for a life membership.

FEB 26 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Role Of The NAACP

THE classic land for the promotion of the doctrine of equality and the individual rights of all men is the United States. It was on these principles that our government was founded. Though representing a lofty ideal, this doctrine has always been violated by our several law-making bodies, by our executives, by our administrative agencies, and by the people at large. Fortunately this disregard for the principles of the fathers has not usually been pursued by the courts.

DR. JACKSON

Operating under the United States constitution, the courts of the land have endeavored to mete out justice and equality to all men and they have been open to all men. Dred Scott, the Negro slave, carried his case for freedom through all the grades of courts in the land; and so today, the act of the most ordinary man going to court, and to the highest court, is a common occurrence.

NAACP FOUNDED IN 1909

APR 3 1943

The classic organization for the promotion of the doctrine of equality and the rights of man as applied to the Negro is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Founded in 1909, this body for 34 years has fought for the rights of Negroes on many fronts.

APR 3 1943

It has fought racial discrimination and segregation in civil life; fought for "equal justice under law;" fought for equality of opportunity in education, by equalizing salaries, equalizing equipment, and equalizing courses of study; fought to secure the ballot and to wipe out the white primary and the poll tax; fought for opportunity for employment in all fields, public and private; fought to abolish segregated residential ghettos; fought to make available public health facilities such as clinics, hospitals and training schools; and above all it has combatted and fought police brutality and lynching.

On the war front it is today fighting to get Negroes admitted to all branches of the armed forces and is seeking to obtain equal treatment and courtesy for all men wearing the uniform of the United States.

HAS RESORTED TO COURTS

Recognizing the unwillingness or the inability of our law-making bodies, our executives, and our administrative agencies to give "the full measure of justice which our constitution guarantees to all citizens of our country," the N. A. A. C. P. has resorted to the courts and it has usually won in the courts. Hundreds of cases have been won by this militant body in the lower courts and they have won sixteen out of seventeen cases in the United States Supreme Court, the highest court of the land.

APR 3 1943

The experience of the NAACP proves that the principles of equality and the respect for the rights of all men still exist in our blessed country. Though they may be denied on one side of our government, they may be obtained on the other. In the final analysis, then, our government is essentially democratic, but the equality which our constitution guarantees all men can be obtained only by a continuous struggle.

APR 3 1943

The NAACP wins victory after victory in the courts, but throughout the land many Negroes do not receive the benefits of these victories. The highest courts decree, for example, that the unequal payment of teachers' salaries because of race is unconstitutional, yet the overwhelming majority of teachers still work for unequal pay. The victories of the NAACP do not fully register throughout the land because state and local

---

One-Day NAACP Drive Succeeds

DILLWYN, Va. — The one-day membership drive for the Buckingham County NAACP at Mt. Olive Baptist Church May 16 brought in 152 members and $164.07 in cash. The Rev. R. C. Johnson of Burkeville was the principal speaker.

Highlights on the work of the branch as well as on the county program which must be put over for the organization were given to the large crowd which heard the speakers. The Rev. W. H. Winston, president, who presided, made some interesting remarks.

JUN 12 1943

The Buckingham branch is anxious to get more members during the year in order to build up a strong county organization capable of assisting with the local job of advancing democracy so that Negroes will share in its benefits like other people. The branch plans occasional programs in the future.

Parley Will Focus Attention On Race Problems In U. S.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 27 1943

NEW YORK—(SNS)—A call to attend the NAACP emergency war conference **in Detroit, Michigan, June 3** through June 6 has been sent to the more than 600 branches and youth councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the United States. The conference will focus attention on the solution of problems confronting the Negro in wartime America.

"Because of the seriousness of the situation," the NAACP said, "we call an emergency conference on "The Status of the Negro in the War For Freedom." We invite not only our branches, youth councils and college chapters, but Americans of every race who recognize the seriousness of race prejudice as a menace not only to our national welfare but to general security as well."

APR 27 1943

"Although the victor and vanquished in the war are yet far from being determined, sectional, religious, class and racial prejudices not only continue to impede the war effort," the NAACP call to the conference said, "but they multiply alarmingly. Day after day, men like Rankin of Mississippi spew forth anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, and anti-labor abuse on the floor of Congress without rebuke or reply. Every federal agency designed to help the ill-fed, the ill-housed and the ill-clothed as well as to train workers and increase the nation's food supply is pilloried and emasculated. Chief targets of the attacks of the reactionaries are those agencies which even in the smallest degree have included Negro Americans in their benefits and planning.

APR 27 1943

"JIMCROW RIDES HIGH"

"Jim crow rides high in the armed forces. Negro women continue to be barred from the WAVES, SPARS and the Women's Marine Corps Reserve. American soldiers die for want of nursing while Negro nurses, eager to serve, are turned down except for a small quota accepted for service only in Jim Crow Army units. The Red Cross pleads for blood donations but continues to segregate Negro blood plasma in violation of every law of science. Negro soldiers continue to be killed, beaten, jim crowed and insulted.

APR 27 1943

"Jobs in war industries are still barred to Negroes despite the dire necessity created by the manpower shortage. But the modest efforts to achieve more efficient and fuller use of the skills of Negro men and women by the **FEPC** brought down the wrath of powerful anti-minority forces on that agency so that it has been reduced to virtually complete impotence. Legislation to freeze labor already enacted will fix Negroes — particularly the nine million in Southern states, — in their present menial and poorly paid jobs for the duration without hope or prospect of upgrading. A farm worker can move out of the county only **if permitted by the** county agent! Do we need to speculate on the chance a Negro in Mississippi has of obtaining such permission? With more than one million unemployed or underemployed Negro men and women in the United States, the Congress today considers legislation to draft labor.

"The moral cross roads of the war have been reached. Enemies of our country and of the United Nations laugh with scorn at our war aims because these things are so. The two-thirds of the people of the world who are colored are looking to DEEDS and not to words alone. 'Is this in truth a war for the liberation of all men everywhere?' they ask.

"We shall there soberly discuss not only the immediate situation but prepare further for presentation of the problem of color to the peace conference, and to plan now for the integration of colored peoples everywhere in the planning and direction of the post war world.

APR 27 1943

"We must act now or all can be lost — not alone for ourselves, but for every race or creed."

Easley, S. C. Progress
June 10, 1943

THE ISSUE THAT WILL NOT BE FORGOT

The Progress has received a Program of the State Conference of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held in Florence. On the outside of the envelope is "This is your invitation," but these words are printed. At the head of the program we find the words ascribed to Franklin D. Roosevelt: "There never has been, there isn't now and there never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow-men." The President clearly meant these words for the Germans, but they are now being widely and adeptly used, with his approval, in the capture of the negro vote to the New Deal. They are being widely used to stir race hatred in our Southern States. It is very apparent from this blatant appeal to prejudice that there is a bitter period ahead for the Southern States that have, through the years, attempted to solve the great question without a recurrence of the tragedy of 1868. We hope that the negroes of South Carolina will follow a program of cooperation, rather than of revolution. They have much to lose by arousing the sleeping bitterness that goes with race hatred.

The negro often loses sight of the fact that a struggle for social equality, as he thinks he has gained in northern states, is like the moth and the candle. The social equality typified by the Harlem Ghetto is a complete farce. Eleanor indeed can do much more missionary work in the Harlem which has no poll tax laws, than by engendering hatred of her New Deal party by provoking a mythical issue.

The program of the NAACP closes with a pledge which is addressed to "White Captain of my soul." This must have failed to be presented for censorship. Many of the fellow travelers from the Carolina swamps, address the white man of the community as "Captain" with a respectful scraping of the foot. We predict that further attempts of the New Deal, and certain missionary branches of The Methodist Church, to alleviate the status of the negro in the South by political action, will result in bitter cost to the Southern negro. Thousands of Southern whites have already resorted to the boycott because of the arrogance of ignorant, idle negroes. Thousands of whites of the South are finding they don't need negro servants, and are better off without them. They are not apt to go back to the backward days when their meals wre prepared, and their offspring attended, by syphilitic negro women. Properly countered by the informed white people, the "uplift" campaign of the busybodies can help us be rid of the terrible white man's burden. The Southern negro can't compete with the whites. On that basis, he is doomed to extinction or exile. The more intelligent leaders of the black people of the South know that. Politics, however, does not appeal to reason. Neither do the fanatics of religious organizations.

The vapid mouthings of cheap Congressmen, orators from the Southern backwoods, get us nowhere. They are a subject of merriment to the nation at large, white as well as black. For proof read the comments of Time on the poll tax debate. We do have some competent leaders in Washington, even from South Carolina, who have, or think they have, access to the inner circles of the New Deal. They declare themselves unequivocally on the political stump in South Carolina. Do they, in Washington, basking in the gracious smile, and warming under the hypnotic effect of address by first name or nickname, forget the situation at home they pledged to defend?

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Emergency Conference to Focus Attention on Status Of Negro During War-Time

APR 29 1943
APR 29 1943

42

New York, N. Y.—A call to attend the NAACP emergency war conference in Detroit, Michigan, June 3 through 6 has been sent to the more than 600 branches and youth councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the United States. The conference will focus attention on the solutio of problems confronting the Negro in wartime America.

"Because of the seriousness of the situation," the NAACP said, "we call an emergency conference on "The Status of the Negro in the War for Freedom." We invite not only our branches, youth councils and college chapters but Americans of every race who recognize the seriousness of race prejudice as a menace not only to our national welfare but to general security as well."

APR 29 1943

"Although the victor and vanquished in the war are yet far from being determined, sectional, religious, class and racial prejudices not only cotinue to impede the war effort," the NAACP Call to the conference said, "but they multiply alarmingly. Day after day men like Rankin of Mississippi spew forth anti-Negro, anti-Semetic and anti-labor abuse on the floor of Congress without rebuke or reply. Every federal agency designed to help the ill-fed, the ill-haused and the ill-clothed as well as to train workers and increase th nation's food supply is pilloried ar ecasculated. Chief targets of the attacks of the reactionaries are those agencies which even in the smallest degree have included Negro Americans in their benefits and planning.

APR 29 1943

Jim Crow Rides

"Jim Crow rides high in the armed forces. Negro women continue to be barred from the WAVES, SPARS, and the Women's Marine Corps Reserve. American soldiers die for want of nursing while Negro nurses, eager to serve, are turned down except for a small quota accepted for service only in Jim Crow army units. The Red Cross pleads for blood donations but continues to segregate Negro blood plasma in violation of every law of science. Negro soldiers continue to be killed, beaten, Jim Crowed and insulted.

APR 29 1943

"Jobs in war industries are still barred to Negroes despite the dire necessity created by the manpower shortage. But the modest efforts to achieve more efficient and fuller use of the skills of Negro men and women by the FEPC brought down the wrath of powerful anti-minority forces on that agency so that it has been reduced to virutally complete impotence. Legislation to freeze labor already enacted will fix Negroes—particularly the nine million in the Southern states — in their present menial and poorly paid jobs for the duration without hope or prospect of upgrading. A farm worker can move out of the county only if permitted by the county agent! Do we need to speculate on the chance a Negro in Mississippi has of obtaining such permission? With more than one million unemployed or underemployed Negro men and women in the United States, the Cogress today considers legislation to draft labor.

APR 29 1943

Cross Roads Reached

"The moral cross roads of the war have been reached. Enemies of our country and of the United Nations laugh with scorn at our war aims because these things are so. The two thirds of the people of the world who are colored are looking to deeds and not to words alone. 'Is this in truth a war for the liberation of all men everywhere,' they ask.

"We shall there soberly discuss not only the immediate situation, but prepare further for presentation of the problem of color to the peace conference, and toplan now for the integration of colored peoples every where in the planning and direction of the post war world.

"We must act now or all can be lost—not alone for ourselves but for every race or creed."

APR 29 19

Richmond, Va.
August 14, 1942

Meriting Respect

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

If you had anything like a deep insight into the minds of your Negro readers, you would surely sense the resentment caused by your recent attack on Walter White and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. ["Dixie's Fault, of Course," August 3].

Of all the few real Negro leaders, Walter White is the most sincere and most valuable to his people, the South notwithstanding. Needing, as we do, a sincere, unselfish leadership, unshackled by economic bonds with which the white man controls most all our educated men, Walter White has been able and unafraid to cry out against our national hypocrisy. This he does without fear of economic reprisals as in the case of the Palmer incident in Newport News. When a man, so made by nature, could easily absorb himself into the white race and enjoy all their opportunities and advantages, chooses instead to stick with his people and fight for a cause at times so hopeless; accepting all the evil features of our pseudo-democracy; surely he should merit the admiration and respect of all men and all races. Do not deceive yourself. All Negroes respect and admire Walter White, even those who are so situated that they cannot bear the risks of espousing his cause.

Equally true is the fact that the NAACP is the Negroes' organization. It has done more, for us than any organization in the past two generations. What little hard-fought gains that have been made in the effort to make the Constitution of the United States apply to all citizens alike, we owe to its militant efforts. Believe me, full 99 per cent of American Negroes believe in this organization and respect its efforts.

Why can't the same spirit be admired in Walter White, a Negro, that you so greatly admire in men like Patrick, Henry, Robert E. Lee and George Washington? H. R. JEFFERSON.
Ettrick.

NAACP Acts on Baltimore Housing Abuse

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT. — On recommendation of Randall L. Tyus, executive secretary of the Baltimore branch, a telegram urging the removal of Joseph L. Blandford as chairman of the National Housing Agency was dispatched during the NAACP conference here this week.

JUN 12 1943

Mr. Tyus accused national housing officials of neglecting their duty by submitting to pressure from prejudiced white property owners in delaying the war housing program for colored citizens in Baltimore.

Since February 26, when the National Housing Agency appropriated eight million dollars for 2,000 war housing units, only one site suitable for 248 such units, has been approved, or even selected.

2 Others Attend

Other Baltimore delegates among the 600 who attended the conference were Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president; Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs, and Mrs. Ida Norris.

In line with a suggestion made at the conference, Mr. Tyus reported that the Baltimore NAACP would establish a military affairs committee at its board meeting on June 16 to report specific cases of mistreatment of service men to their commanders and to the War Department.

JUN 12 1943

Explaining how Baltimore handles its employment discrimination cases, such as those involving the transit and telephone companies by reports of specific cases to the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Tyus suggested that other branches use the same method.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Press Chided, Praised

After criticism that the colored press is extreme in playing up sensational news, he contended that without the colored press, the story of the colored man's accomplishments would never be told.

JUN 12 1943

He recommended that such newspapers and the liberal PM, New York daily, be commended for service along this line.

Criticism of the church for its lick of co-operation in civic and community programs was challenged by Mrs. Jackson, who defended the Baltimore churches by pointing out that the NAACP program there would have failed without church support.

42-1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Detroit Riot Report Destroys Confidence in Law' Says NAACP

NEW YORK—The report on the Detroit riot by Governor Harry F. Kelly's fact finding commission "solves nothing, further embitters Negroes, and destroys any lingering vestige of confidence in the law enforcement authorities."

This was the comment of Walter White, NAACP secretary, upon reading the full text as published in Detroit dailies August 11.

The report blamed Negroes for the riot and praised the police, saying, "the ordinary law enforcement and judicial agencies have thus far adequately and properly dealth with law violators."

Two members of the governor's committee were Prosecuting Attorney William E. Dowling of Wayne County (which includes Detroit) who made a statement several weeks ago blaming the NAACP by name for the riot, and Detroit Police Commissioner John E. Witherspoon, whose police force killed 17 of the 25 dead Negroes, while permitting white mobs to roam at will and beat up Negroes, even those under the "protection" of the police.

The NAACP said Witherspoon's presence on the committee "is undoubtedly responsible for this whitewashing of the police force."

"Negroes," said the NAACP "have asked nothing but simple justice and the report to the governor calls them agitators.

"The text of the report by the Fact Finding Committee is not really a finding of fact, but an attempt by law enforcement officials of Detroit and Wayne County to cover the defection and derelictions of the Detroit police by blaming Negroes for the riot.

"The accusations are directed against all types of Negroes, from teen-aged ruffians to Negro editors, civic leaders, and heads of local and national organizations.

"Fully one-third of the digested text as reported in the Detroit dailies, August 11, concerns itself with minutely detailed descriptions of what the report describes as 'disconnected incidents provoked by a group of Negroes.'

"Violence of whites against Negroes is dismissed summarily in a short paragraph, despite the fact it is asserted this violence extended over a period of twenty hours, from 4:00 a.m., June 21, until 11:00 p.m. that same day. During this period more than 1,500 persons were arrested of whom 85 per cent were Negroes. Seventeen of the 25 slain Negroes were killed by police.

"This committee had before it abundant evidence, including a report from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of wholly unjustifiable killing and other violence by police. To ignore all of this and to conclude that 'the ordinary law enforcement agencies have thus far adequately and properly dealt with law violators' is conclusive evidence of the bias which characterizes the report.

"This report solves nothing, further embitters Negroes and destroys any lingering vestige of confidence in the law enforcement authorities."

Detroit daily papers, as might be expected, gave much space to the report. The Hearst-owned *Times*, as usual, gave the Negroes the worst possible "slant" in handling the text. The report was in three parts, but the *Times* printed only Part I which dealt in greatest detail with fights between Negroes and whites at Belle Isle park.

Part III, printed in part by the *News*, blames the Negro press, Negro leaders, and Negro organizations for "inspiring" the riot.

It quotes the complete text of the infamous article of Warren Brown in the January *Readers Digest*, 'A Warning to the Negro Press," and charges the Michigan *Chronicle*, Detroit *Tribune*, and Pittsburgh *Courier*, with being true counterparts of the newspapers (sensational, hate-inspiring-Ed.) described by Dr. Brown."

Part III denounces the "victory at home and abroad" idea among Negroes. It names the NAACP and the March on Washington Movement, cites their aims and objectives and certain resolutions adopted at the war conference of the NAACP in Detroit, June 5. It refers to the protests against the Red Cross jim crow blood banks as a probable incitement to riot.

AUG 28 1943

4

5

N.A.A.C.P.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NAACP FILES BRIEF WITH NLRB IN CALIFORNIA SHIPYARD UNION DISPUTE

Washington, D. C.—Emphasizing its identity with labor unions which bar discrimination from their policies, the NAACP this week filed a brief amicus in a case argued before the N.R.L.B. between the United Steel Workers of America, Machinist Local 1304, which does not discriminate, and the Bay Cities Metal Trade Council, A.F. of L., many of the locals of which ban non-white persons from membership. The dispute is to determine which of the two organizations is to be recognized as the bargaining representative for the employees of the Bethlehem Almeda (California) Shipyard and Shipyard Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

More than 9,000 workmen are employed when the yards are running at full production. Negroes and other non-whites constitute about 40 per-cent of the personnel.

The Bay Cities Trade Council, made up of A.F. of L. locals in the San Francisco Bay area, asked to be designated the sole unit for collective bargaining in the plants. The International Brotherhood of Boliermakers, the largest and most powerful Council affiliate, would be given exclusive jurisdiction over a great majority of employees in these plants. The council in practice, and the Boilermakers by its constitution and by-laws, deny membership to Negroes and other non-white groups. Negroes are placed in auxiliary lodges. The white union selects and controls the business agent for the auxiliary and handles all shop disputes and grievances affecting the Negro employees, while members of the auxiliary have no voice in the [illegible] local and are not recognized by the International body nor represented on the Council.

The NAACP contended that membership in Jim Crow auxiliary unions is not real membership because it confers no rights, privileges or security.

The other union operating in the Yards, the Steel Workers Union which embraces welders, admits all workmen to full membership without regard to race or color.

The N.L.R.B. has consistently held that a unit is not appropriate for collective barbaining if it is differentiated and established on the basis of race.

The NAACP contended that "on the facts of the instant case, it is submitted that the opportunity which would be afforded to all workmen to enjoy real rights of union membership without racial discrimination by the Welders and the Steel Workers, but denied them by the Trades Council, should be one of the controlling factors in favor of the bargaining units and elections therein proposed by the Welders and Machinists and against the petition of the Trades Council." A decision on this case is expected in about two weeks.

OCT 7 1943

42

42

THE WORK OF THE NAACP

The latest white primary case which has been placed before the Supreme Court of the United States by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brings to mind the great service which that organization has rendered to the colored people of the United States. What the NAACP has done toward bringing equal salaries to Negro teachers and toward equal educational facilities under the Gaines case is sufficient to entitle it to the respect and support of all believers in democracy—and especially of the colored people who have been the direct beneficiaries.

To all of its fine work in the past the NAACP is now about to add—let us all hope and pray—the final abolishment of disfranchisement of Negroes through the infamous white primary. Such an organization should have a greater measure of our financial and moral support. Whether or not we have given that support in days gone by, let us wake up and begin to give it now.

Informer
Houston
Texas

OCT 30 1943

4

NAACP Board Backs Walter White, Hits Edgar Brown Stand On School Bill

Defender
Chicago. Ill

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The N.A.A.C.P. board of directors this week supported the stand of Walter White, executive secretary, on the Federal Education Bill and accused opponents who attacked his stand of "wilful misrepresentation."

Edgar Brown, GOP lobbyist in Washington, who had demanded ouster of White because of his position was believed the target of the N.A.A.C.P. board. Brown induced GOP Senator William Langer of North Dakota to attach a rider on the education bill which would have negated the effects of the bill by barring funds to S[illegible]n schools which segregated students.

The rider, introduced despite a provision in the measure which provided for proportional distribution of funds to Southern Negro and white schools, led to the defeat of the measure by a combination of reactionary Republicans and poll tax Democrats.

Leading Southern Negro educators criticized Brown's role in defeating the measure but Brown declared the tabling of the bill was a victory and attempted to organize a movement to oust [illegible]. The declaration [illegible] N.A.A.C.P. board squelches [illegible]wn's move. The board's statement follows:

"The action of Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., in endorsing the Federal Aid to Education Bill in the form in which it was reported to the senate by the Committee on Education and Labor, meets with the full approval of the board of directors.

"The bill as thus presented to the senate included full and adequate safeguards against any discriminatory distribution of Federal funds to be appropriated under the bill.

"These provisions had been carefully considered and skillfully drafted. They had been approved by the legal staff of the association and by the chairman and other members of the national legal committee.

Critic Challenged

NOV 27 1943

NOV 27 1943

"Statement to the effect that the bill as presented to the senate permitted a state to discriminate against colored people in the distribution of Federal funds, are wholly false.

"It reveals either ignorance of the provisions of the bill or a willful misrepresentation of the matter at dispute.

"The N.A.A.C.P. is well aware that the bill would not cure existing inequities in the distribution of local school money.

"The association has been fighting in the courts against such local discrimination for many years and will continue to do so.

"In this connection it is necessary only to mention such cases as the cases to equalize school terms, to provide equal high school facilities, to provide bus transportation and to equalize teachers' salaries.

"The precedents obtained by the association in the University of Maryland case, the Gaines case in Missouri, the Norfolk Teachers' salary case and other similar litigation provide the sound basis for continuing and successful efforts along this line.

"This problem should not be confused with the problem of fair distribution of Federal funds. The bill approved by the association safe-guarded the proposed Federal appropriations.

"The above-mentioned court actions, together with such pressure as can be [illegible] effectively within the several states are the practicable and effective methods for dealing with the discriminatory distribution of local funds.

"It is the hope of the association that the issues involved in the Federal Aid to Education Bill have been clarified, and that all persons interested in the advancement of public education will unite in support of the originally proposed bill, which has now been recommitted to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor."

OCT 2 1943

NAACP Suggests Job Plank For Democratic Platform

Philadelphia, Pa.

The platform committee of the Democratic City Committee has been asked to include in its platform the following plank suggested by the local Branch of the NAACP: Tribune

"The Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia recognizes the widespread discrimination and injustices against Negro citizens, particularly noticeable in job opportunities, housing, education, and the administrattion of many local government agencies.

" We pledge to do everything in our power to eliminate these inequalities and to give jobs to all people, regardless of race, creed or color, and equal opportunities in jobs, housing, education and protection under the law."

In a letter to Thomas Evans chairman of the platform committee, the NAACP, through its president, Atty. Theodore O Spaulding, elaborated at length on the proposed plank, illustrating by facts the need for the plank as written.

Taking each of six classifications— Employment, Housing, Education, Department of Public Safety, Delinquency, and Administration of City agencies as such administration affects Negroes—Spaulding called attention to the inequities practised against colored citizens in Philadelphia.

Walter White Challenges GOP Chairman's Statement

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Spangler Told Of Action On Helpful Bills

Coalition With Southerners Hit As Hurting Race

421

DEC 23 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "The Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people" after the defeat of the New Deal in 1944, is the opinion of Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

This statement, contained in a letter to Walter White NAACP secretary, was sharply challenged by White who pointed out that the present record of the Repubicans in Congress has caused "thoughtful Negroes of the United States to entertain very real doubts" of such action. White emphasized that the Hoover administration particularly, as well as the administrations of Harding and Coolidge convinced Negroes that the GOP was not "working for the betterment of the Negro people."

The continued alliance in the present and recent Congresses of conservative northern Republicans and southern Democrats "has done and is doing infinite harm to the Negro," the NAACP secretary declared. The Soldier Vote Bill was cited as an example of the operation of this coalition by White who asserted, "the shameless betrayal of nearly 11,000,000 members of the armed services at least 10 percent of them Negro would never have been put over had not 18 Republican senators joined with 24 Democrats to pass the Eastland-McKellar-McClellan substitute."

FILIBUSTERS CITED

Also set forth in the NAACP letter were the filibusters against the anti-lynching bill and the anti-poll tax bill. White charged that the Republicans in the Senate refused to vote for cloture which could have broken the filibuster on both bills and permitted them to come to a vote.

Congressman John Taber (Rep. N. Y.) was singled out by White for his anti-Negro speeches and activities in connection with the OWI pamphlet, "Negroes and the War."

Referring to the appearance before the National Republican Club in New York City on December 11, of Senator W. Lee (Pass the Biscuits Pappy) O'Daniel, of Texas, White declared:

HISTORIC CASE

"The taking to the bosom of an important unit of the Republican party of an individual like Senator O'Daniel certainly is not reassuring to us that 'the Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people.'"

In acknowledging the receipt of "A Declaration of Negro Voters," Chairman Spangler wrote:

"I am firmly convinced that when the people have completed in 1944 their plainly indicated plan of removing the New Deal from our national life, the Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people as well as all others."

421

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Ousts 'J. C.' Booster

NOV 6 1943

PORTLAND, Ore., (ANP)—Wyatt Williams, member of the board of directors and former chapter president of the NAACP, was expelled from the organization here Saturday because he has promoted the organization of a "jim crow" auxiliary to the boilermakers' union.

The ousted official is an attorney and head bell boy at the Portland Hotel. He has long been recognized as a spokesman for Portland's Negro citizens.

Two Views

Williams declares that the leaders of the faction which compelled his ouster are recent arrivals from New York. He termed them as "hoodlums and Communists who aim at stirring up racial strife."

According to the Rev. J. J Clow, president of the Portland NAACP branch, the "local" which Williams is organizing is the "paper" auxiliary which the boilermakers set up several months ago for Negroes in complaints filed with the FEPC. Clow described the auxiliary as a mere dues-collecting ruse of the union.

42

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

NAACP Acts On Promotion Of 11 Officers

DEC 25 1943

COLUMBUS, [illegible] (ANP)—Names of [illegible] colored army officers are scheduled to be filed by the local branch of the NAACP with the war department as a protest to the war department's attitude of curtailing the advancement of colored officers, it was learned this week.

Colored officers above first and second lieutenants in the fourth corps area are not favored for promotion by the war department, the NAACP charged. A protest will be filed with the department demanding an investigation of such practices along with a prepared list of Negro first and second lieutenants on duty in this vicinity and around the Fort Benning area, NAACP officials said.

The names listed include 1st Lt. Bell, now serving in the capacity of major, and still a first lieutenant for over a year, Lt. Hill, Lt. Briggs, Lt. Tolbert, for more than a year at Ft. Benning and still first lieutenant; Lt Stanmore, a chaplain for 16 months, and still first lieutenant; Lt. Murdock, Lt. Sanderson, Lt. Cobb, Lt. Johnson, Lt. Goodlet and Lt. Wright.

412

NAACP Scores Columnist For Opposing FEPC

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Kent's Remarks On Labor Bias Held Unwise

OCT 2 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank R. Kent, "The Great Game of Politics" syndicated columnist whose contribution of September 22 appearing in the Washington Evening Star labelled the anti-discrimination activity of the Fair Employment Practice Committee as being in "conflict" with the war effort, drew a scathing retort from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram signed by the organization's secretary, Walter White.

410

ATTACKS FEPC

Kent, attacking the FEPC specifically on the score of the recent railroad hearings which revealed flagrant discrimination against Negroes in [illegible] policies, made the questionably wise statement that "it takes no particular insight to realize that any serious effort to force a change in the situation (of discrimination) would result in trouble of a serious kind," and scored Negroes generally because, he said, they saw in the war a chance to break down discrimination.

He insisted vehemently that this was "a poor time" to attempt the task of insuring equality in employment for Negroes.

SENDS TELEGRAM

White's telegram to Kent follows:

"Bias and plain distortion of fact in your column September 22 dealing with work of President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and particularly the public hearings conducted by that Committee on discrimination against Negro employees by railroad industry, shocks and angers all right thinking Americans.

"At a time when the nation is in dire need of maximum utilization of existing manpower skills it is unthinkable that any responsible person would try to justify the brazen and systematic exclusion of qualified persons from employment or promotion in any craft or class on account of race and color.

"That a large part of the railroad industry confesses it is guilty of such a practice is a matter of public record. Federal agencies charged with the duty of securing the most effective use of nation's manpower would be derelict in their duty if they failed to bring any vital industry practicing such discrimination to account."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NAACP PROTESTS NEGRO BAN FROM D. C. THEATRE HOLDING RED CROSS PAGEANT

OCT 7 1943

Washington, D. C.—Cancellation of a proposed Red Cross pageant at Loew's Capitol Theatre here on September 15 was the result of NAACP protests against the theater's refusal to admit Negro patrons to the theater for the event.

In a drive to get recruits for war service, the District of Columbia Chapter last week invited student and graduate nurses to view the film "So Proudly We Hail," a story of war nurses in Bataan. After the showing scrolls were to be presented to a group of nurses who had seen actual service in Bataan.

412

Negro nurses had been invited by the Red Cross to attend but the management of the theater stated that it would adhere to its policy of barring Negroes. In a telegram to Norman Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, the NAACP wrote: "We strongly protest action of American Red Cross in reserving for graduate nurses portion of Loew's Capitol Teater showing 'So Proudly We Hail.' Policy of Capitol to exclude Negroes is well known. Under these circumstances action of Red Cross manifests callous disregard for Negro graduate nurses and amounts to tacit approval of theater's policy. Urge that arrangement with theater be cancelled unless all nurses admitted without regard to color."

OCT 7 1943

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

CINCINNATI N.A.A.C.P. REORGANIZES

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A new staff of officers and executive committee for the Cincinnati branch N.A.A.C.P. were installed in office Thursday at Nash Community Center. Rev. Frank Veal, retiring president, presented a summary report of the branch activities and installed the new officers. Attorney Theodore M. Berry, president-elect, presented a brief statement to the new committee.

JUL 3 1943

NAACP Urges Subsidies

DEC 25 1943

WASHINGTON, D.C.— In a statement to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Dec. 10, the NAACP urged the continuance of subsidies to hold down prices and prevent inflation. Failure to retain subsidies, said the statement, will start "an endless and vicious procession until every vestige of economic stability in the country is destroyed."

DEC 25 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NAACP, Education and Politics

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

During these days of confusion, it is necessary for our leaders to decide very carefully what course they will pursue on any issue. For everything they say and do will either further confuse or help to solve America's number one problem: the race problem. Therefore, it is with alarm that we view the editorial in the current issue of "The Crisis", official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, concerning the defeated Federal Aid Education Bill.

Voted down in the Senate when Senator William Langer (R.) of North Dakota, offered an amendment that would have compelled officials in all states to disribute Federal money equally among Negroes and whites for educational purposes, the bill was intended to improve the educational status of children by direct money grants to the states. Commenting editorially on the defeat of the bill, "The Crisis" accused Senator Taft (R.) of Ohio, of deliberately injecting the racial segregation issue into the measure, thereby stirring up opposition to it.

What we would like to know is, did the NAACP want to see the Federal Aid Education Bill passed unamended? Did it want to see 95 cents of every dollar of Federal money for educational aid to the states go for the education of white children in the South and only five cents of every dollar for the education of Negro children? Because of the untiring efforts of the NAACP in the past in combating such unfair practice, it is indeed impossible to believe that it would now favor racial segregation in any form, particularly in the field of education. Yet, "The Crisis," by pointing out that Senator Taft's speech stirred up animosities that tended to lead to the defeat of the bill clearly indicate that the Association favored the passage of the measure.

No organization is perfect, because all organizations are run by human beings and no human being is perfect. Therefore, any leader, racial or otherwise, may make a mistake at any time. Nevertheless, our leaders will make fewer mistakes if they hue closely to the principles and policies of their organizations. Insofar as the NAACP is concerned its principles and policies are clear cut: a relentless fight against discrimination and segregation. Because its program is so simple and just, it has long enjoyed the undivided support of Negro citizens and many white ones. Therefore, it is time to view the Association with alarm whenever it strays away from its basic principles.

Meantime, it should also be pointed out that the NAACP must stay out of politics. While any one of its heads has a perfect right as a citizen to favor or disfavor any candidate for political office, and while the Association as such will be only performing its duty by honestly advising voters of the vote records of any public office holder, it would be suicidal for the NAACP to sponsor directly or indirectly any candidate for any office. For by so doing it would become a partisan organization and thereby vitiate its usefulness.

It would be harmful for any of our leading organizations to go political at any time. During wartime, however, it would be disastrous. Therefore, it is time for the leaders of the NAACP and any other organization that is so inclined to take stock of themselves and steer a clean course in the battle for racial justice in America.

The fact that the Federal Education Aid bill was defeated is due entirely to the segregated educational system of the South. We think it was better to defeat it than to pass it for this reason.

DEC 11 1943

NAACP Aids West Coast Shipyard Workers

Tribune
Savannah. Ga.

WHO REFUSE TO JOIN JIM CROW UNION

..San Francisco, Calif.—The

San Francisco, Calif.—The fight by which Negro workers of the Marinship Corporation of Sausalite are resisting dismissal because they refused to join a jim crow auxiliary union is being aided by the NAACP.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the association, flew here from New York December 2 and took part in the hearing held December 6 in the Federal court.

The hearing was on the temporary order issued by Judge A. F. St. Sure restraining the corporation from dismissing Joseph James and 17 other Negro workmen in the shipyard restraining further discharge of Negro workers, and ordering 160 discharged Negro workers rehired.

Bartley Crum, leading San Francisco attorney who was special counsel for the FEPC at the hearings against railroads and railroad unions in Washington, D. C., September 15-16, appeared in court for the Lawyers Guild, which is interested in the case. Joseph James and his 17 fellow plaintiffs were represented by the law firm of Anderson and Reamer. George M. Johnson, assistant director of the FEPC in Washington, was present.

Mr. Marshall, who appeared for the NAACP, argued that the Auxiliary by-laws restrict the Negro "members" and their auxiliary lodges to merely nominal status in the following particulars: ( ) the business agent of the auxiliary lodge is appointed by the supervising white lodge and has the power to assign men to jobs: (b) the shop committtee which handles grievances, is appointed and controlled by the supervising white lodges; (c) any up-grading of Negro auxiliary members must be approved by the supervising white lodge; (d) the Negro auxiliaries have no voice or vote in the Quadrennial Convention, the ultimate legislative authority of the Boilermakers Union; (e) Negro "members" and auxiliry lodges may be suspended arbitrarily at the discretion of the International President, but no white supervising lodge may be so suspended.

These provisions, it was declared by the NAACP counsel, place the Negro auxiliary unions completely at the mercy of the white supervising lodges and do in fact, discriminate against Negro workers on account of their race and color.

Negro workers and their counsel are stressing the fact that this action by the boilermakers union is impeding the war effort and giving aid and comfort partcularly to the Japanese who are using the incident in their rado propaganda to the countries of Asia.

DEC 6 1943
DEC 9 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP Absolved.

PROSECUTOR William E. Dowling of Wayne County, in a prepared statement admitted that he was without evidence to support this indictment of the NAACP for starting the recent Detroit riot. For this admission of error, though tardy, the prosecutor is to be commended.

However, the prosecutor also accused the Negro press and thus far no retraction of blame has appeared for that faux pas. We should like to be charitable and believe that Mr. Dowling also recognizes the error of that charge, too.

For by now after having thought over the whole matter in retrospect, it should be abundantly clear to overyone with minimum reflection, that hardly any rowdies read the Negro or any other press. Other causes which previously have been expounded at length must therefore be assigned to these outbreaks. Keeping the record straight is integral to lasting improved conditions.

NAACP in Fight on Tex. Primary

Afro-American

NEW YORK. — The NAACP legal staff has filed a brief for the October term of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Lonnie E. Smith versus S. E. Allwright, attacking the constitutionality of the Texas white primary laws.

Also filed was a brief amicus cureae by the National Lawyers' Guild supporting the contention of NAACP attorneys that the discriminatory balloting system should be abolished.

Supporting NAACP Attorneys Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie are W. J. Durham, Sherman, Texas; W. Robert Ming, Jr., Chicago; George M. Johnson, Berkeley, Calif.; Leon A. Ransom, Columbus, Ohio; Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas, and Milton R. Konvitz, Newark, N.J.

OCT 9 1943

Baltimore, Md

WHITE SUPREMACY

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Tom Bailey won the primary election for governor on the platform of Roosevelt and white supremacy.

NAACP Campaign Passes 11,000 Mark

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Outstanding Workers Get Awards; Report Meeting Friday at Sharp St.

BALTIMORE — NAACP campaign workers pushed past the 11,000 mark Friday evening during a report meeting at Memorial Baptist Church, Caroline and Preston Streets.

Randall Tyus, executive secretary of the local branch, indicated that the closing date would be "20,000 members," but said that workers are expected to reach their goal within the next three weeks.

Awards Presented

Awards were made to outstanding workers at the meeting Friday after a talk by Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the branch.

The report meeting this week will be held at the Sharp Street Methodist Church, Dolphin and Etting Street, at 8 p.m.

Slated to speak are Furman L. Templeton, AFRO personnel director, and delegates to the NAACP youth conference held last week at Lincoln University, Pa.